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891  
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# ESSENTIAL WORDS

## BOOK ONE

UC-NRLF



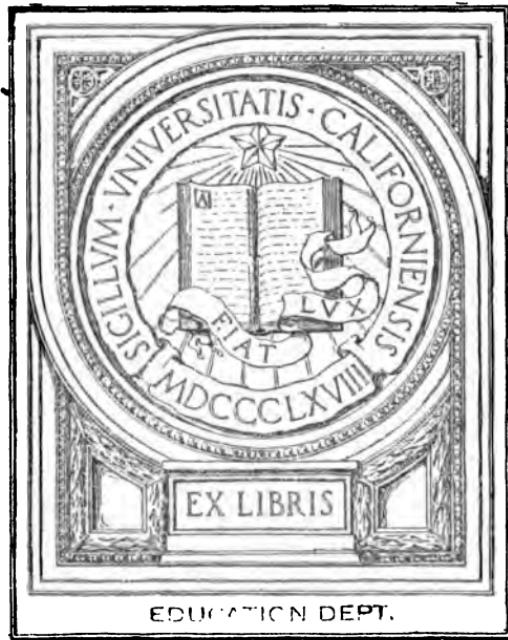
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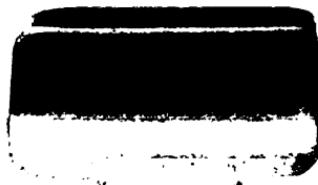
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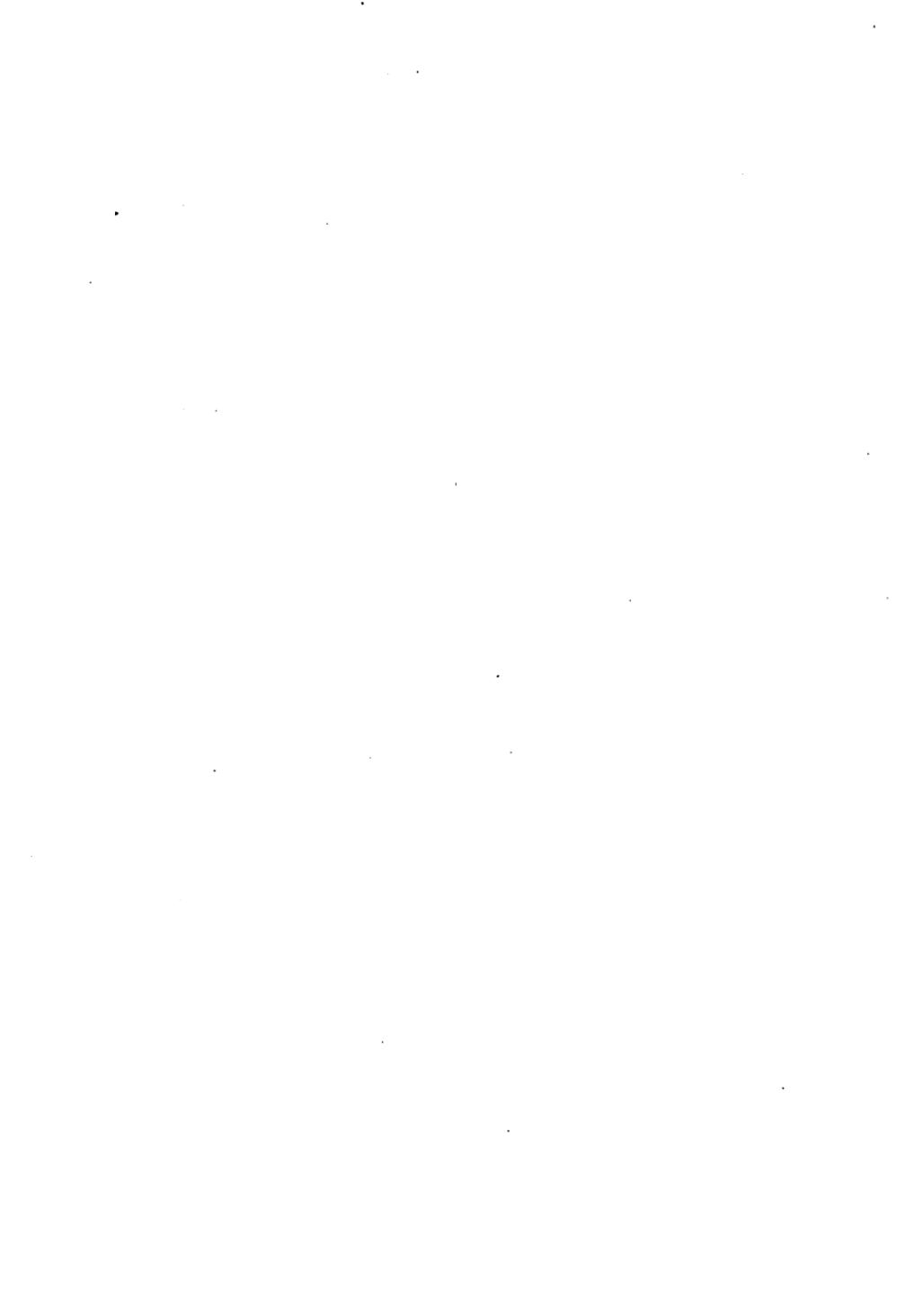
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v. 1







BOOK OF  
**ESSENTIAL WORDS**

**BOOK ONE**

BY

**EDWARD L. BAILEY**

**SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

**JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI**



**JOHNSON PUBLISHING COMPANY  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA**

NO. VIII  
AMERICAN

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EDUCATION DEPT.

## FOREWORD

*Essential Words* is the result of many years of experiment with the spelling problem from the viewpoint of children and teachers. It is the author's firm conviction that a few words actually learned are better than many studied, and that the only sure way to learn to spell is through drill. For this reason *Essential Words* contains only the commonest words — those which every person should be able to spell correctly.

The word lists are based on the investigation of Dr. Leonard P. Ayres, of the Russell Sage Foundation, and Dr. Franklin W. Jones, formerly of the University of South Dakota. By the employment of heavy black type, special prominence has been given the thousand commonest words in personal and business correspondence, and a serious effort has been put forth to secure maximum efficiency in the spelling of these words. A point to be noted is the system of reviews provided at the beginning of each successive year's work. No time is wasted, however, in reviewing words which the Ayres Measuring Scale shows that children in the particular grade do not misspell.

Believing that the real test of education is ability to adapt one's knowledge to the needs of any environment, a determined effort has been made to develop independent spelling power. Ability to spell words, the use of which one does not understand, is of little value. Not only does *Essential Words* contain hundreds of dictation sentences, timed according to the Thorndike Writing Scale, but also many phrases to be incorporated into

sentences. Throughout both books there is much drill on words frequently misused.

The author believes that every child should use the dictionary as a part of his course in spelling. It has been his observation that only a small number of those entering high school are able to do this expeditiously and intelligently. Beginning in Book One the children are trained, by progressive steps, in finding words *quickly* and determining their pronunciation, accent, and syllabication, etc. In Book Two much attention has been devoted to derivation, synonyms, and word building by means of the addition of prefixes and suffixes. The principal rules of spelling are developed inductively, and later their application is brought to the pupil's attention by the aid of questions.

Teachers should remember that good spelling is largely the result of good teaching. If they expect their pupils to show satisfactory results, they must plan the lessons in spelling with the same care given other lessons. Although *Essential Words* employs the most approved aids for securing interest, such as riddles and pictures, teachers should not rely wholly on the text for their spelling devices.

In the making of this series, many people have had a part. The author wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Miss Mary Peeples and Miss Laura Lester, of the Jackson Schools, for a careful and critical reading of the manuscript, and for many helpful suggestions. He wishes especially to acknowledge his obligation to the late Dr. John Greer Deupree, Professor of Pedagogy, University of Mississippi.

EDWARD L. BAILEY

JACKSON, MISS.

# PREPARATORY LESSONS

**1, 2**



Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man,  
So I will, master, as fast as I can.

as      has

man

fan

tan

pan

can

ran

Dan

than

3

wag	rag	nag	flag
bag	tag	sag	hag

4

gap	nap	lap	sap
cap	chap	rap	tap

5

had	bad	lad	fad
mad	pad	glad	pad

6

Jack	black	back	sack
------	-------	------	------

7

am	ham	jam	ram	Sam
----	-----	-----	-----	-----

8

and	hand	land	band	grand
-----	------	------	------	-------

9

bat	cat	fat	pat	that
hat	rat	sat	mat	chat



10, 11

Little brown Ben  
 That lives in the glen  
 Keeps a pet cat  
 And one pet hen.

hen              Ben              ten  
 when              men              then

12

pet	wet	let	set
bet	get	met	yet

13

bell	fell	tell	Nell
well	sell	dell	shell

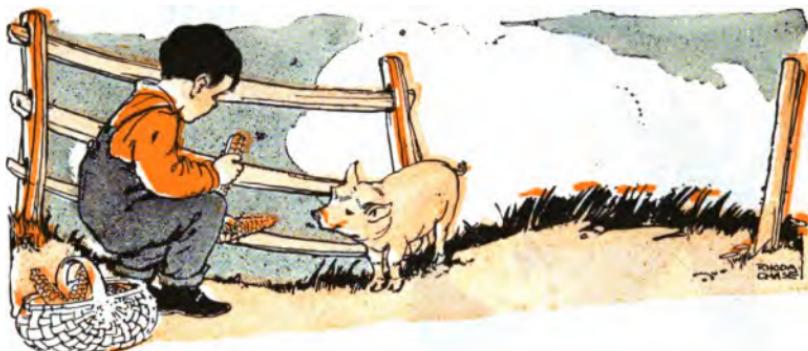
14

beg	leg	peg	keg
-----	-----	-----	-----

15

bed	red	wed	led
fed	Ned	shed	Ted

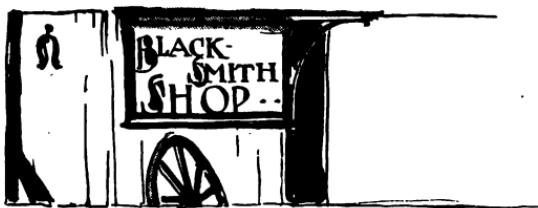
16, 17



Little Johnny Pringle had a little pig,  
It was very little, so was not very big.

pig	big	dig	fig	gig
		18		
kid	did	hid	rid	bid
		19		
skip	hip	rip	trip	ship
		20		
Tim	him	rim	Jim	dim
		21		
in	pin	sin	chin	kin
		22		
it	bit	fit	hit	sit

23, 24



A hippety — hippety — hop!  
Away I go to the blacksmith shop!

hop	top	sop	chop	slop
shop	mop	fop	crop	flop

25

nod	rod	shod	sod	hod
-----	-----	------	-----	-----

26

hot	got	not	dot	spot
pot	lot	rot	shot	trot

27

hog	jog	dog	log	frog
-----	-----	-----	-----	------

28

sob	rob	cob	mob	job
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----



29, 30

Rub-a-dub-dub!

Three men in a tub.

rub

tub

dub

cub

31

cut

but

nut

rut

hut

32, 33

As deep as a house, as round as a cup;

All the king's horses cannot draw it up.

cup

pup

sup

up

34

bug

rug

dug

hug

mug

35

run

fun

sun

gun

bun

36

gum

hum

sum

rum

drum

37

must

just

dust

rust

crust

## 38

cap	bag	mad	ham	back
rap	rag	sad	ram	black
ap	ag	ad	am	ack

## 39

men	well	beg	bed	get
ten	tell	leg	red	let
en	ell	eg	ed	et

## 40

Tim	pig	kid	trip	sit
him	big	did	ship	hit
im	ig	id	ip	it

## 41

hop	not	hog	nod	rob
shop	hot	dog	shod	sob
op	ot	og	od	ob

## 42

cut	rub	bug	run	drum
but	tub	rug	fun	sum
ut	ub	ug	un	um

## 43

bag	cap	did	fit	gap
but	cut	dog	fan	get
bell	can	dell	fell	got
b	c	d	f	g

## 44

hat	jam	keg	lap	mat
hot	jig	kid	lot	mop
ham	job	kin	let	met
h	j	k	l	m

## 45

nap	pet	ram	sad	tan
not	pat	rod	sell	top
nip	pod	rug	sop	tin
n	p	r	s	t

## 46

vim	wag	you	chap	shed
vat	win	yet	chin	shad
van	wet	yes	chop	shop
v	w	y	ch	sh

## 47, 48

Pease porridge hot,  
 Pease porridge cold,  
 Pease porridge in the pot  
 Nine days old.



old	sold	gold	hold
cold	told	fold	bold

## 49, 50

wall	ball	tall	call	stall
fall	hall	pall	gall	small

## 51, 52

The dog says, "Bow-wow!"  
 The dove says, "Coo-coo!"  
 The crow says, "Caw-caw!"  
 And the cow says, "Moo!"

caw	cow	coo	noon	soon	
saw	bow	too	moon	spoon	
the	he	she	be	we	me

53, 54



Ring-ting, goes the blacksmith's hammer.

ring	thing	bring	sting
sing	king	wing	spring

55, 56

Jill	bill	kill	will	chill
hill	fill	mill	pill	still
blow	bow	crow	low	mow
snow	row	show	sow	slow

57

will	tea	show	see
s	s	cr	tr
st	p	fl	thr

Build other words in this way.

## 58, 59

Rain, rain, go away,  
Come again another day,  
Little Johnny wants to play.



rain      wants      want      again

day      gay      say      lay      hay

play      way      away      pay      to-day

## 60

light      fight      might      tight      fright

bright      sight      night      right      to-night

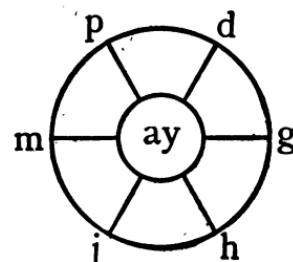
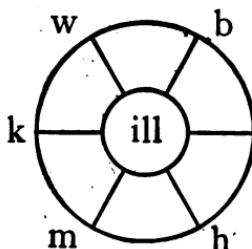
## 61

car      bar      part      card      yard

star      far      dark      cart      hard

## 62, 63

an  
can  
fan  
man  
pan  
ran



Build other words in this way.

## 64, 65

car	hard	light	blow	tea
far	yard	might	grow	sea
bar	card	tight	crow	flea
star	lard	right	show	plea
ar	ard	ight	ow	ea

## 66, 67

boo	caw	cow	day	soon
coo	saw	how	hay	noon
too	raw	bow	say	coon
moo	law	now	pay	moon
woo	craw	row	way	spoon
oo	aw	ow	ay	oon

## 68, 69

bold	ball	kill	wing	meat
cold	hall	Jill	sing	neat
told	fall	bill	king	heat
mold	tall	hill	ring	beat
gold	call	still	thing	cheat
old	all	ill	ing	eat



A was an Apple Pie

B bit it	N nibbled it
C cut it	O opened it
D divided it	P peeped into it
E earned it	Q quartered it
F fought for it	R ran for it
G got it	S stole it
H hid it	T took it
I inherited it	U upset it
J judged it	V viewed it
K kept it	W wanted it
L longed for it	X, Y, and Z
M made it	begged for a piece of it

Now what became of the Apple Pie?

Write all of the letters. How many are there?



O, what a good boy am I!

Who said this? Find three one-letter words.  
Which of them are written with capital letters?

Jack was a good boy.

I am a good boy.

good

boy

was

<sup>1</sup> boy	good	am	Jack
toy	stood	Sam	black
joy	wood	ham	back

<sup>1</sup> In this list, and in the lists at the bottom of the succeeding pages, have the children draw a line under "the part that is the same" (the common element) in each list.

## 74-76

me	we	am	at	ax
be	he	as	an	Ab
in	it	to	by	Ed
is	if	do	my	Jo
up	so	no	on	or
us	go	lo	ox	of

How many letters are there in these words? Spell them.

## 77-79

fox	yes	its	are	ask
box	yet	was	for	sea
you	he	has	our	eat
your	her	have	out	each
end	egg	try	ice	add
send	son	why	nice	put

How many letters are there in these words? See how many of these words you can spell.



80

This is the father.

This is the mother.

This is the brother tall.

this      fa ther      moth er

81

This is the sister.

This is the baby.

Oh, how we love them all!

them      ba by      sis ter      love



82

East or west,

Home is best.

home      east      west      or

83, 84

brother	this	love	west	last
other	that	dove	best	fast
another	them	a bove	nest	past

85



See the house.

Tom and May live in this house.

this

house

live

86

Tom can ride a horse.

He can milk a cow.

He can feed the pigs.

What can you do?

cow

ride

horse

milk

87

cow

ride

milk

house

live

now

side

silk

mouse

give



Tom and May go to school.

This is the schoolroom.

See the desks and the chairs.

school room

desk

teach er

chairs

Tom has a pen.

May has a pencil.

Tom can write a letter.

May can write a letter.

pen

pen cil

write

let ter

school

nooh

letter

write

chair

room

moon

better

white

air

91

Kate has a doll.

Kate loves her doll.

She likes to play with it.

loves doll with likes



92, 93

Kate is ten years old.

How old are you?

years      ten      are      how

one year old      ten years old

two years old      six years old

94

Rob has a boat.

He likes to sail the boat.

sail      boat      likes      like



95, 96

boat      sail      rain      six      year

coat      pail      train      fix      dear

97, 98



Here are Ned and Nan.  
 They can read and spell.  
 Can you read?  
 Can you spell?

Copy the questions and write answers to them.

Nan      read      spell      they

99

See the big book.  
 See the big lamp.

book      lamp      big

100

and	they	took	lamp	read
stand	there	look	camp	lead

**101, 102**

Use these words in sentences:

pen	table	ink	bell
desk	paper	chalk	chart
chair	pencil	schoolroom	teacher

**103**

Pronounce these words:

as	am	bad	bag
at	add	ram	pan

What sound do you hear in each word? Give other words which contain that sound.

**104**

What a noise it made!

What a sweet voice the girl has!

what	girl	noise	voice	made
------	------	-------	-------	------

**105, 106**

voice	sweet	made	what	girl
noise	street	make	where	bird
oil	meet	mate	when	sir

**107, 108**

Where do you come from, Mr. Jay?

Where do you come from, Mrs. Dove?

where      Mr.      Mrs.      from      come

Write questions beginning with *where*.

Write your father's name and your mother's, using *Mr.* and *Mrs.*

**109, 110**

What we often hear:

Excuse me.

Please open the door.

Please come here.

Please put the window down.

Thank you.

please      door      down      put      thank

**111, 112**

thank      come      down      from      where

think      some      town      free      what

**113, 114**

Jack, be nimble;  
 Jack, be quick;  
 Jack, jump over the candlestick.

jump            quick            over

**115**

Hickory, dickory, dock,  
 The mouse ran up the clock.

clock            mouse

**116, 117**

Did you ever see a lassie  
 Do this way and that?

ever            never            this            that

Write sentences beginning with "Did you ever."

**118, 119**

Jack	quick	clock	over	ever
back	stick	block	Rover	every
black	sick	rock	clover	never

## 120

Pronounce these words:

ell	ebb	bed	Ed
egg	end	beg	Ella

What sound do you hear in each word? Give other words which contain that sound.

## 121, 122



Shoe the horse,  
Shoe the mare,  
But let the little colt go bare.

shoe	mare	little
------	------	--------

## 123

Here a nail and there a prod,  
And now, kind sir, your horse is shod.

here	there	kind	sir
------	-------	------	-----

## 124

mare	and	nail	sir	kind
bare	land	pail	fir	find
care	stand	sail	stir	mind

**125, 126**

Three young rats with black felt hats,  
Three young ducks with white straw flats,  
Went out to walk with two young pigs,  
In satin vests and sorrel wigs.

hat	tail	pig	wig
hats	tails	pigs	wigs

Which of these words mean *one*? Which mean *more than one*? What letter was added to each word to make it mean *more than one*?

**127**

Make these words mean more than one:

book	cow	car	desk	bell
lamp	horse	boat	chair	doll

**128**

Make these words mean one:

belts	dolls	tables	cars
houses	pencils	rooms	clocks
sisters	books	brothers	mothers

**129**

One, two, three, four, five.

I caught a hare alive.

one      two      three      four      five

**130**

Six, seven, eight, nine, ten.

I let her go again.

six      seven      eight      nine      ten

**131**

Pronounce these words :

it	ill	ink	Tim
in	is	if	bill

What sounds do you hear in each of these words? Give other words containing that sound.

**132-134**

mar	par	bar	see	too
mark	park	bark	seem	tool
march	parch	barn	seed	stool

See if you can build other words in this way.

## 135

Such a round face!  
 Such a big mouth!  
 Such big eyes!  
 Such big feet!



such      face      mouth      eyes      feet

## 136

Happy hearts and happy faces,  
 Happy play in grassy places.

happy      faces      places

## 137

Use these in sentences:

a happy face	in the north	one foot
a new place	in the south	two feet
a long race	in the east	three feet

## 138

such      round      face      mouth      feet  
 much      found      place      south      meet



See the cotton plant.

See the boll.

The boll is white.

boll      plant      see  
roll      plum      seed

In the heart of a seed,  
Buried deep, so deep,  
A dear little plant  
Lay fast asleep.

seed	deep	fast	dear
feed	sleep	last	near

sleep	go	way	like
a sleep	a go	a way	a like
round	long	long	side
a round	a long	be long	be side

**144**

pass                    miss                    dress                    glass

Each of these words ends in two letters which are the same. They are called *double* letters. Give other words which contain double letters.

**145**

Pronounce these words :

odd	on	not	nod
ox	of	rot	shod

What sound do you hear in each word? Give other words which contain that sound.

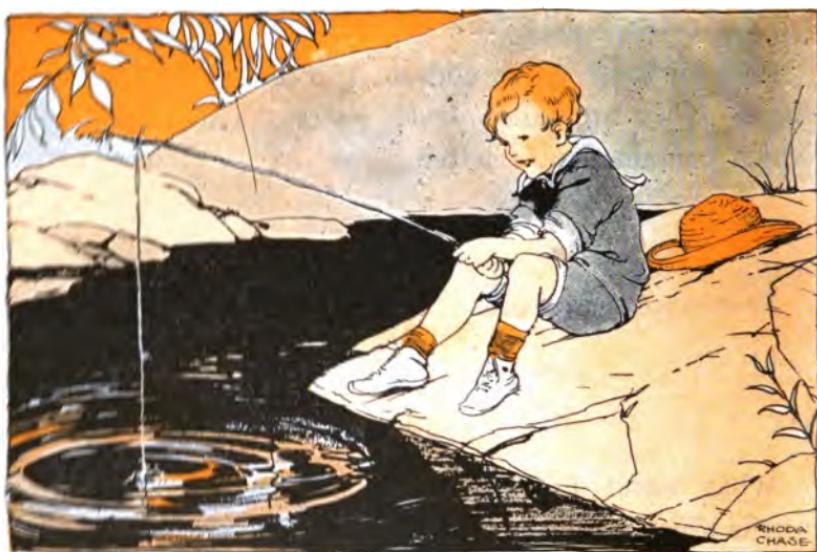
**146, 147**

Find two words in each of these words :

forget	alike	inside	into
cannot	along	outside	upon
around	belong	asleep	to-day

**148**

fast	most	lost	best	just
last	post	cost	rest	must



Boys are fishing;  
Girls are wishing,  
Birds are flying;  
Baby's crying.

is

are

were

is fish ing

is fly ing

are fish ing

are fly ing

were fish ing

were fly ing

## 150, 151



The children are nutting.

One child has a basket.

One child has a stick.

child

basket

stick

## 152

go

get

nut

eat

go.ing

get ting

nut ting

eat ing

What two words doubled a letter before adding *ing*?

## 153

Pronounce these words :

us

up

cut

pup

bud

What sound do you hear in each of these words? Give other words which contain that sound.

## 154, 155

gate	cake	came	same	late
gave	lake	name	game	state

What sound do you hear in each of these words?

## 156

Pronounce these words:

at	mat	hat	can	mad
ate	mate	hate	cane	made

What does the *e* at the end of a word do to the *a* in the word?

## 157

Add *e* to these words:

pan	hat	cap	mad	at
-----	-----	-----	-----	----

## 158

Change these words by dropping the *e*:

same	fade	pane	made
shame	mane	shade	mate

## 159

Use these in sentences:

once upon a time	long ago	after many days
once there was	years ago	after a long time

## 160

Come, butter, come,  
 Come, butter, come;  
 Boy Blue's out here  
 Waiting for some.

blue	out	come
true	pout	some



## 161

very blue	very dark	very long
very true	very hard	very fast

## 162

The wind shakes the trees.  
 The wind makes the nuts fall.  
 The wind sings a soft song.

wind	song	shakes	soft
------	------	--------	------

## 163

a loud wind	a loud song	a loud voice
a soft wind	a soft song	a soft voice

164

life	line	fine	ride	find
like	fire	mine	white	time

What sound do you hear in each word?

165

Pronounce these words:

pin	fin	hid	bit
pine	fine	hide	bite

What does the *e* at the end of a word do to the *i* in the word?

166

Add *e* to these words:

pin	rip	fin	slim	shin
-----	-----	-----	------	------

167

Change these words by dropping the *e*:

fine	wine	stripe	pipe	bite
------	------	--------	------	------

168

Use these in sentences:

before school	under the tree	to the north
after school	under the house	to the south

**169**

What is your age?

What is the number of this page?

What is the number of the next page?

Can you write a large number?

age      page      large      next      what

**170**

Use these in sentences:

at what age      a large river      next page  
on every page      a small river      next door

**171**

knife      knit      know

You do not hear the *k* in these words. It is *silent*. What other silent letters are in the words?

**172**

Find silent letters in these words:

wrap      write      gnat      gnaw  
knot      knee      lamb      knife

173

stone	more	those	hope	home
bone	store	nose	rode	dome

What sound do you hear in each word?

174

Pronounce these words:

not	hop	rod	rob
note	hope	rode	robe

What does the *e* at the end of a word do to the *o* in the word?

175

Add *e* to these words:

rot	dot	shot	cod
-----	-----	------	-----

176

Change these words by dropping the *e*:

robe	note	rode	hope
------	------	------	------

177

Tell the use of each of these things:

dish	fork	clock	lamp	chair
spoon	plate	stove	table	trunk

## 178

Mother sent me to the store.

Jack went with me.

I spent ten cents.

sent            went            spent



## 179

Can you work hard?

Can you spell every word on this page?

Can you spell every word on the next page?

work            word            hard

## 180

tune            use            pure            cute

June            mule            cure            mute

What sound do you hear in each word?

## 181

Pronounce these words:

us            cut            tub            cub

use            cute            tube            cube

What does the *e* at the end of the word do to the *u* in the word?



Solomon Grundy,  
Born on Monday,  
Christened on Tuesday,



Married on Wednesday,



Very ill on Thursday,  
Worse on Friday,  
Died on Saturday,



Buried on Sunday;  
This is the end  
Of Solomon Grundy.

## THIRD YEAR

1



Where has the summer gone?  
She was here just a minute ago,  
With roses and daisies  
To whisper her praises,  
And everyone loved her so.

where

loved

a go

here

## What makes *minute* hard to spell?

**REVIEW:** the, in, so, top, bed, no, man, now, ten, he.

2

camp fire

in the woods

a large party

in vacation

left the city

## a fishing trip

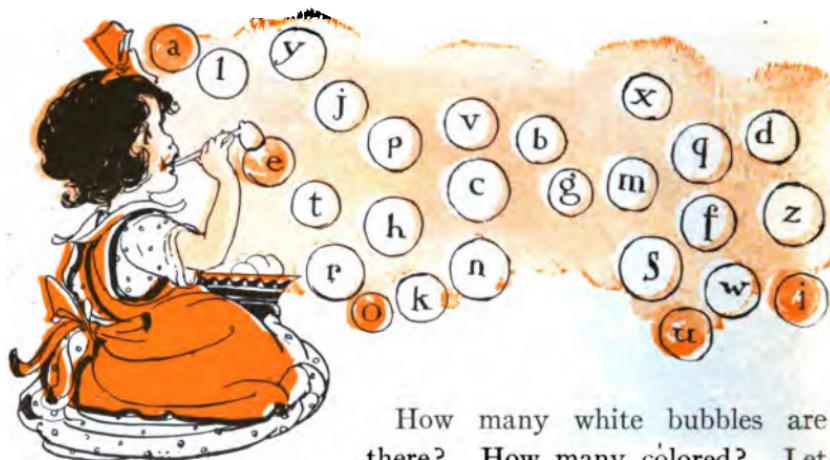
## vacation

cit y

left

## par ty

**Write six sentences containing the above phrases.**



How many white bubbles are there? How many colored? Let us call the letters in the white bubbles **consonants**, and the letters in the colored bubbles **vowels**.

Write the vowels in one column and the consonants in another.

**REVIEW:** good, little, ago, old, bad, red, of, be, but, this.

**help**

**catch**

**watch**

**come**

These are words of one syllable. Write six words of one syllable.

What letter makes *catch* hard to spell? What other word in this lesson is like it?

**help ing**

**catch ing**

**watch ing**

**com ing**

These are words of two syllables. Copy six words of two syllables from your reader.

## 6

a dry summer  
an early spring

a late autumn  
a severe winter

sum mer

au turnn

win ter

What letter in *autumn* is silent?

Write sentences containing the above phrases.

## 7

There is a neat little clock.  
In the schoolroom it stands,  
And it points to the time  
With its two little hands.  
And may we, like the clock,  
Keep a face clean and bright,  
With hands ever ready  
To do what is right.

clean

keep

read y

point

REVIEW: you, will, we, an, my, up, last, not, us, am.

## 8

Pronounce these words:

out  
our

loud  
cloud

found  
ground

count  
fount

What sound do you hear in each of the words? What two vowels make the double sound? The double sound made by two vowels is called a diphthong.

## 9

Find a diphthong in these words:

owl	town	gown	crowd
fowl	crown	brown	prowl

ou as in out = ow as in owl

## 10

of fice	pret ty	would	af ter noon
tick le	clothes	shiv er	grand pa
or ange	tum ble	chill y	camp ing

How many syllables has *office*? Listen to the above words as you speak them and tell how many vowel sounds you can hear in each word. This is the way to tell how many syllables a word contains.

## 11

out side	can not	in side
base ball	pea nuts	grind stone

These long words are easy to spell. They are made of two small words and are called **compound** words.

REVIEW: ask, air, down, meet, fine, glad, run, life, kind, hope.

## 12

than	to-day	band	same
tame	catch	wake	can
stay	rag ged	gray	ham mer

The *a* in *than* is short. The *a* in *tame* is long. Write under *than* all of the words in the above lists in which the *a* is short. Write under *tame* those in which the *a* is long.

## 13

Doctor Foster went to Gloster,  
 In a shower of rain;  
 He stepped in a puddle right up to  
 his middle,  
 And never went there again.



doc tor

rain

show er

right

pud dle

mid dle

REVIEW: all, your, out, time, may, into, him, look, did, to-day.

## 14

Here's another day, dear,  
 Here's the sun again,  
 Peeping in her pleasant way  
 Through the window pane.

W. GRAHAM ROBERTSON

here

a gain

through

an oth er

How many syllables have these words? What letters are silent in *through*? Why is *again* hard to spell?

## 15

If all the world were apple pie,  
 And all the sea were ink,  
 And all the trees were bread and cheese,  
 What should we have for drink?

were

should

world

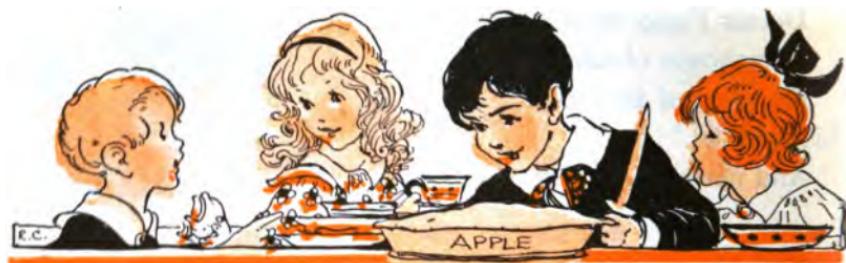
drink

cheese

bread

sea

REVIEW: next, did, like, six, boy, book, by, have, are, had.



Fred

Mary

John

Betty

With what kind of letter does the name of each child begin?

### THE CUCKOO'S CALENDAR

In April, come he will.

In May, he sings all day.

In June, he changes his tune.

In July, he prepares to fly.

In August, go he must.

June

Ju ly

May

A pril

Au gust

With what kind of letter does the name of each month begin?

sand

chill

pluck

filth

dust

rock

rust

glass

silk

trick

wealth

thrift

+y

+y

+y

New words are often made from other words by adding an ending. Build new words by adding *y* to the above words.

## 20

DICTATION REVIEW <sup>1</sup>

(Time: 30 seconds each)

1. I had such a happy summer. 2. Ask the doctor for a card. 3. Father is ready to go now. 4. I sent it this afternoon. 5. Do you stay in the office? 6. He will be free in August. 7. Trees are bare in autumn. 8. Winter is coming soon. 9. Let us keep near the lake. 10. This is a grand old world. 11. The pretty girl is Kate. 12. I will help you keep watch. 13. I can catch the fish. 14. He would like a good rest. 15. You may go in ten minutes.

## 21

rest	near	these	sent
dream	neck	fleas	stem
cher ry	a bed	up set	steam

The *e* in *rest* is short. The *e* in *these* is long. Write under *rest* all of the words in the above lists in which the *e* is short. Write under *these* the words in which the *e* is long.

## 22

Pronounce carefully and distinctly :

get	cent	pen	any
ten	sense	help	many

Remember that these words have the sound of short *e*.

REVIEW: over, must, make, school, street, say, come, hand, ring, live.

<sup>1</sup> The teacher may give two periods to the Dictation Reviews if she thinks it necessary.



Of speckled eggs the birdie sings  
 And nests among the trees;  
 The sailor sings of ropes and things  
 In ships upon the seas.

egg	nest	sea	tree	rope
eggs	nests	seas	trees	ropes

What letter was added to the words in the second line?

Add *s* to the following words : <sup>1</sup>

fist	nest	pest	gasp	desk
post	wrist	bath	gust	moth

Pronounce the new words clearly and distinctly.

REVIEW: kill, late, let, big, mother, land, three, cold, hat, hot.

<sup>1</sup> See "Plural of Nouns," page 127.

25

break	Did you break that dish?
broke	No, Frank broke it.
has broken	Annie has broken her doll.
have broken	Now you have broken it.
was broken	It was broken last night.

Notice which form of *break* is used with *has*, *have*, and *was*.

Write six sentences containing *break*, *broke*, and *broken*.

26

grease  
greasy  
spice  
juice

How was *greasy* made from *grease*?<sup>1</sup> Build new words by adding the ending *y* to the other words.

**Review:** line, lost, more, name, near, nice, nine, on, or, post.

27

Little Tommy Tittlemouse  
Lived in a little house.  
He caught fishes  
In other men's ditches.

fish	ditch	brush	church	watch
fish es	ditch es	brush es	church es	watch es

What was added to the words in the second line?

<sup>1</sup> See Spelling Rule I, page 127.

## 28

Add *es* to these words:<sup>1</sup>

wish	ax	glass	kiss
match	fox	grass	miss
peach	box	witch	class
brush	sash	switch	branch

## 29

take	Take care not to slip.
took	He took his books home.
has taken	Fred has taken my knife.
have taken	They have taken John to town.
was taken	He was taken sick at school.

Remember that *has*, *have*, and *was* are used with *taken*.

Write sentences containing *take*, *took*, and *taken*.

## 30

help	cover	print	open
helps	covers	prints	opens
helped	covered	printed	opened
helping	covering	printing	opening

What endings were added to *help*, *cover*, *print*, and *open*?

## 31

wom an	wom en	child	chil dren
mouse	mice	ox	ox en
goose	geese	tooth	teeth

Write sentences containing the above words.

<sup>1</sup> See "Plural of Nouns," page 127.

## 32

Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater,  
 Had a wife and couldn't keep her ;  
 He put her in a pumpkin shell,  
 And there he kept her very well.

wife      could      there      ver y



REVIEW: door, yes, low, soft, stand, bring, tell, five, ball, just.

## 33

<b>fine</b>	<b>ship</b>	<b>mind</b>	<b>kind</b>
stiff	hide	wipe	hike
lis ten	spin	sprin kle	re cite

The *i* in *ship* is short. The *i* in *fine* is long. Write under *ship* all of the words in the above lists in which the *i* is short. Write under *fine* those in which the *i* is long.

## 34

all alone	at last	soon after
a pair of mules	near the church	in the morning
pair	church	a lone
		inorn ing

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 35

<b>with out</b>	<b>pow er</b>	<b>flow er</b>	<b>hour</b>
trou sers	drought	cow ards	brown

Write other words which contain the diphthongs *ou* and *ow*.

REVIEW: child, ice, play, sea, day, eat, sit, lot, box, belong.

## 36

once	charge	price	change
cage	gem	gin	city
space	lace	huge	sluice
cease	twice	spice	plunge

Notice that before the *e*'s and *i*'s *c* sounds like *s*, and *g* like *j*.

## 37

grow	How fast your peas grow!
grew	Mine grew well last year.
has grown	That tree has grown slowly.
have grown	We have grown them to sell.
was grown	It was grown there.

Remember that *has*, *have*, and *was* are used with *grown*. Write sentences containing *grow*, *grew*, and *grown*.

REVIEW: his, yet, led, seem, face, miss, ride, tree, sick, got.

## 38

cloth ing	be cause	warm	soap
hoe	edge	your	wet
them	good	trunk	zeal
roll	paint	knock	up on
vow el	match	in to	diz zy
la zy	jel ly	an kle	ne gro

See how quickly you can copy these words in alphabetical order.

REVIEW: way, get, home, much, call, long, love, then, house, year.

## 39

head	they	said	half
gourd	kneel	croup	ache
cho rus	fierce	wreck	bright

Find the part of each of the above words which makes it hard to spell. Explain the difficulty.

REVIEW: to, as, send, I, one, has, some, if, how, her.

## 40

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 30 seconds each)

1. I said she would be there.
2. You may change these at once.
3. I left because it was dark.
4. The church stands alone.
5. I could print the cover for him.
6. You may charge the bill.
7. My flowers are coming up.
8. I ask no more than an hour.
9. He is kind to my children.
10. Is this the right price?
11. His wife has not come yet.
12. Women like new clothing.
13. Can you pitch this ball?
14. What a fine head she has!
15. They will open the door.

## 41

sto ry	sto ries	la dy	la dies
--------	----------	-------	---------

Look closely at *stories* and *ladies* and see if you can tell what change was made to form these words.

Change *y* to *i* and add *es*:<sup>1</sup>

fly	lily	pansy	penny
baby	jelly	daisy	county

<sup>1</sup> See Spelling Rule III, page 127.

42

He prayeth best who loveth best,  
 All things both great and small;  
 For the dear God who loveth us,  
 He made and loveth all.

best

God

dear

us

With what kind of letter is the word *God* begun?

REVIEW: print, same, work, son, rest, yard, than, wind, word, pass.

43

re port

drop

choke

fog gy

clothes

stop

crops

stone

co coa

for est

bod y

shod

comb

score

roast

sold

chop

groepe

sor ry

clos et

The *o* in *stop* is short. The *o* in *score* is long. Write under *stop* all of the words in the above lists in which the *o* is short. Write under *score* those in which the *o* is long.

44

been away

yard of silk

were right

a few miles

too wide

on the train

been

too

mile

few

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

45

Pronounce these words :

boy	toy	en joy	oys ter
joy	coy	em ploy	de stroy

What sound do you hear in each of these words? What two vowels make the diphthong?

46

Find a diphthong in these words :

oil	coin	noise	coil
toil	join	voice	broil
oy as in boy = oi as in oil			

47, 48

or	born	form	or der	short
cork	horn	torch	thorn	fork

What sound do you hear in each of the above words? Write other words which contain the sound of *o* as in *or*.

REVIEW: north, white, spent, foot, blow, block, spring, river, plant, cut.

49

eat	What do rabbits eat?
ate	We ate your lunch as a joke.
has eaten	John has eaten his supper.
have eaten	Have you eaten yet?
was eaten	When was the cake eaten?

Which word, *ate* or *eaten*, may we use with *has*, *have*, and *was*?

REVIEW: song, stone, free, lake, page, may, end, feet, went, fall.



My grandmother sent me a new-fashioned three-cornered cambric country-cut handkerchief. Not an old-fashioned three-cornered cambric country-cut handkerchief, but a new-fashioned three-cornered cambric country-cut handkerchief.

These are compound words. Notice how they are written. The mark that connects the two words in each compound word is the **hyphen**.

REVIEW: them, other, baby, well, part, men, for, ran, was, that.

When the wind is in the east,  
'Tis neither good for man nor beast;  
When the wind is in the north,  
The skillful fisher goes not forth;  
When the wind is in the south,  
It blows the bait in the fish's mouth  
When the wind is in the west,  
Then 'tis at the very best.

north — N.

north east — N. E.

south — S.

south east — S. E.

**east — E.**

north west — N. W.

west — W.

south west — S. W.

With what kind of letter is each of these abbreviations written?

52

blossom

bud

leaf

stem

root



Describe the different parts of a plant.

53

Remember, God is watching you,  
 For, whether wrong or right,  
 No child in all this busy world  
 Is ever out of sight.

ev er

sight

re mem ber

bus y

54

hope

move

close

please

hop(e)+ing

mov(e)+ing

clos(e)+ing

pleas(e)+ing

hoping

moving

closing

pleasing

Notice the change made when *ing* was added to the above words. In the same way add *ing* to:<sup>1</sup>

guide

tease

spare

ache

starve

sneeze

wres tle

freeze

<sup>1</sup> See Spelling Rule I, page 127.



greed y

al ma nac

else

date

gob ble

plate

## 55

The greedy man is he who sits  
 And bites bits out of plates,  
 Or else takes up an almanac  
 And gobbls all the dates.

What sound do you hear in each of these words?

care

fare

dare

share

mare

pare

bare

stare

rare

glare

## 56

What sound do you hear in each of these words?

air

fair

pair

hair

stair

chair

ai as in air = a as in care

REVIEW: back, away, paper, put, each, soon, came, Sunday, show, Monday.

## 58

chick en

mule

har vest

cat tle

poul try

dai ry

hay stack

pul lets

or chard

plant er

stub ble

roost er

REVIEW: thank, dear, west, told, best, far, gave, add, seven, forget.

bring

Christ mas

San ta Claus

Mr. Santa Claus

Write a letter to Santa Claus and tell him what you wish him to bring you. Be sure to use the above words.

REVIEW: find, give, letter, takes, Mr., after, thing, what, its, very.

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 30 seconds each)

1. I live a mile south of him.
2. Do remember to order it.
3. She will bring a pair soon.
4. In April they move north.
5. Will he report the story?
6. Christmas will come soon.
7. I say that woman is a lady.
8. She had a short vacation.
9. A few are too busy to stop.
10. School may close in June.
11. Santa Claus is kind to us.
12. I came without her child.
13. He will be around at noon.
14. Your class came in a body.
15. Where was the child born?

pound — lb.

foot — ft.

inch — in.

gal lon — gal.

doz en — doz.

peck — pk.

pint — pt.

quart — qt.

cent — ct.

yard — yd.

mile — mi.

ounce — oz.

What is an abbreviation? What mark is placed after abbreviations?

## 63

see	Did you see the moon?
saw	I saw the moon last night.
was seen	It was seen by my brother.
had seen	We had seen it the night before.
have seen	We have seen it often.
has seen	Baby has not seen the moon.

What words are used with *seen*? Remember to use these words with *seen*.

## 64, 65

He loves me, he doesn't!  
He'll have me, he won't!  
He would if he could,  
But he can't, so he doesn't!

does n't                    won't                    can't                    he'll

*Doesn't* is a contraction. The mark used in place of the omitted letter is the apostrophe.

Find other contractions in the rime. Tell from what words each is made.

Copy the following contractions in a column and place after them the words which have been shortened:

don't                    you're                    isn't                    I've                    aren't

## 66

blue eyes	buy a dress	next week
clear as can be	parcel post	expect it
ex pect	clear	buy

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 67, 68

suit	be gun	shut	such
put ty	huge	a buse	pure
dust y	buck le	hic cups	touch

The *u* in *such* is short. The *u* in *pure* is long. Write under *such* all of the words in the above lists in which the *u* is short. Write under *pure* those in which the *u* is long.

## 69, 70

If you are to be a gentleman,  
 As I'll suppose you'll be,  
 You'll neither laugh nor smile,  
 For a tickling of the knee.

laugh	smile	knee	sup pose
-------	-------	------	----------

Why is *laugh* hard to spell? What other word in this lesson is hard to spell?

REVIEW: happy, noon, think, sister, south, deep, blue, town, grand, outside.

## 71, 72

cast	start	pressed	checked
burst	loafed	re peat	dis missed

Pronounce these words. With what sound does each end? What is the last letter in each word?

Pronounce carefully and distinctly:

croaked	asked	height	kept
creaked	crushed	drought	slept

## 73, 74

how ev er	with in	rail road	may be
moon light	ice cream	foot ball	no bod y
o ver coat	birth day	help less	fire man

Why are these long words easy to spell?

REVIEW: dark, game, boat, east, hard, race, fire, age, gold, read.

## 75

bear	pres ent	son	road
tie	fox	ax	eye
cross	peach	bee	watch

Add *s* or *es* to the above words.

## 76

plan	rub	wrap
planning	rubbing	wrapping
planned	rubbed	wrapped

Notice the change that was made in adding *ing* and *ed* to *plan*, *rub*, and *wrap*.

Double the final consonant and add *ing* and *ed* to the following words:<sup>1</sup>

beg	drag	club	shop
chop	bud	trot	shrug

## 77

pan try	cel lar	par lor
kitch en	bath room	din ing room

<sup>1</sup> See Spelling Rule II, page 127.

78

I will go **by** the store.I will **buy** the thread.

What two words in these sentences sound alike? How do they differ in meaning?

Use **by** and **buy** in sentences of your own.

79

pear

ap ple

cab bage

peach

cher ry

or ange

pep pers

lem on

REVIEW: cannot, alike, train, large, want, girl, still, place, never.

80

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 30 seconds each)

1. Do you care to buy a pound?
2. We hope you can bear it.
3. I expect my suit to-day.
4. It came by post last week.
5. However, that is not fair.
6. Who pressed the new suit?
7. They start in the spring.
8. Did you ever see such men?
9. Maybe your son was there.
10. How far is the road clear?
11. We sent some as a present.
12. You seem to have begun it.
13. Who checked your trunk?
14. I begged a dozen from her.
15. We can go home by railroad.

81

Tell what you know about each of these:

cot ton

rice

sug ar

oats

pea nuts

corn

to bac co

wheat

cotton seed oil

sugar cane

winter wheat

## 82, 83

saw	mail	an y	fall
sign	bis cuit	numb	hoarse
team	straight	wasp	pi geon

Find the troublesome part of each of these words.

REVIEW: found, side, here, car, every, under, most, made, our, when.

## 84

His **son** has come home.  
 The **sun** rises in the east.  
 I **made** a cake and a pie.  
 The **maid** will sweep the room.

## 85

car ry	cop y	stud y
car ry ing	cop y ing	stud y ing

Add *ing* to these words:<sup>1</sup>

cry	emp ty	re ply	sup ply
-----	--------	--------	---------

## 86

drink	Please drink this milk.
drank	He drank two glasses of it.
has drunk	John has drunk my coffee.
have drunk	They have never drunk tea.
had drunk	We had just drunk some.

Notice which form of *drink* is used with *has*, *have*, and *had*.

REVIEW: from, fill, room, with, eye, glass, along, upon, two, inside.

<sup>1</sup> See Spelling Rule III, page 127.

87, 88

soon	stood	room	fool
wood	choose	shook	hood
broom	roost er	sloop	cook ing

The sound of *oo* in *soon* is said to be long. The sound of *oo* in *wood* is said to be short. Write under *soon* the words in the above lists in which the *oo* is long. Write under *wood* those in which the *oo* is short.

**REVIEW:** where, Friday, state, right, round, horse, try, camp, four, black.

89

The **road** was full of ruts.

I **rode** to school this morning.

The **seam** is a long one.

He does not seem well.

90

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

91

hum

hurt

burst

fir

## churn

turn

What sound do you hear in each of these words? What letter represents it?

## AT WHAT ARE THEY LOOKING?



chil dren	fence
ex cit ed	bon net
o ver alls	school house

Write a paragraph telling what you see in this picture, and what you think is the cause of the excitement. Be sure that you use in it the above words.

watch	word	minute	said
catch	work	autumn	laugh
pitch	world	through	pretty

Tell what makes each of these words hard to spell.

She has a **blue** dress.

The boy **blew** a horn.

The girl has a **pail**.

The child's face is **pale**.

your first name	a sad story	at recess
behind the door	more than that	our brother
first	broth er	be hind

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

96, 97

## A RIDDLE

What is it that  
Lives in winter,  
Dies in summer,  
And grows  
With its roots upward?

win ter                    root

die                        up ward

REVIEW: dress, stood, another,  
took, trip, once, know, please, were,  
eight.



98

last	learn	reach	love
lean	lamp	limp	lame
lunch	luck y	laid	lem on

Arrange the above words in alphabetical order.

When words begin with the same letter, one must be careful in arranging an alphabetical list. *Lame* should come before *lamp*; *lean* before *learn*. Can you tell why?

99

e lev en	twelve	thir teen	eight een
twen ty	thir ty	for ty	nine ty
twen ty-one	sev en ty-two	fif ty-six	six ty-four

What kind of words are *twenty-one*, *seventy-two*, *fifty-six*, and *sixty-four*? Notice how they are written.

Write in words: 23, 35, 17, 19, and 89.

## 100

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 30 seconds each)

1. Was your brother hurt much? 2. He was the first to learn it.
3. It is easy to copy that name. 4. Stop now or it will burn you.
5. She saw the teacher mail it. 6. I have never had any chains.
7. He will study it in the fall.
8. What are the autumn months? 9. May I not carry it behind me?
10. Bring some more water here. 11. Fill in the name of the book.
12. He will give only ten cents.
13. She loves her baby sister. 14. We liked the last story.
15. We hope that you can bear it.

## 101, 102

## quite

## re quest

quince

quail

quit

queen

qui et

quick

squall

squeeze

squirm

What sound do you hear in each of these words? *Q* is always followed by *u* and the two letters have the sound of *kw*.

## 103, 104

poor

noth ing

of ten

ev er y

burst

ba na na

a gain

pud ding

to bac co

bi cy cle

cur tain

pump kin

Pronounce these words carefully and then point out the part of each likely to be mispronounced.

## 105

go	Did he go for the milk?
goes	John goes to school now.
went	Who went with Frances?
has gone	George has gone to town.
have gone	Have they gone yet?
was gone	He was gone before I knew it.

Read these sentences aloud several times.

## 106

fin ish		dash	
hash	show	crush	push
crash	shel ter	wish es	dish

What sound do you hear in each of these words? What letters represent it?

## 107, 108

sash	branch	wedge	lungs
wrong	pun ish	cough	shelf
squabs	scorched	squall	ban quet

Each of these words contains two consonants which are pronounced as if one. Copy the words and draw a line under the two consonants in each word.

## 109, 110

year after next	full of water	on the table
better than mine	a killing frost	a pine forest
bet ter	mine	ta ble

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 111



The robin and the red-breast,  
 The robin and the wren;  
 If you take from their nest,  
 You'll never thrive again!  
 The robin and the red-breast,  
 The martin and the swallow;

If you touch one of their eggs,  
 Bad luck will surely follow.

a gain

fol low

wren

rob in

touch

swal low

Tell what makes *touch*, *wren*, *follow*, *again*, and *swallow* hard to spell.

## 112

I know my lessons well.

There are no leaves on the trees.

Our horse ran away to-day.

I will stay only one hour.

## 113

Mr. Paul Jones

Mrs. Mary Smith

Miss Evelyn Byrd

Dr. William Gray

What titles are used with these names? Which of them are abbreviations? What mark follows each abbreviation?

Write names of four people you know, using these abbreviations.

114, 115

<b>down</b>	<b>word</b>	<b>lost</b>	<b>lead</b>
<b>dye</b>	<b>gnaw</b>	<b>spring</b>	<b>lis ten</b>
<b>yours</b>	<b>dad dy</b>	<b>cous in</b>	<b>feath er</b>

Tell why *word*, *gnaw*, *cousin*, and *feather* are hard to spell.

116

Run to the door.  
Do not run **too** fast.  
Bring me **two** books.

117

**while** **who**

wheat                    wheel                    what                    where

What sound do you hear in each of these words? What two letters represent it? In what part of a syllable do they occur?

118, 119

late	sure	tame
late+r	sure+r	tame+r
later	surer	tamer
late+st	sure+st	tame+st
latest	surest	tamest

Notice that no change was made where *r* and *st* were added to these words.

Add *r* and *st* to the following words : 1

nicé fine large safe pure

<sup>1</sup> See Spelling Rule I, page 127.

120

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 30 seconds each)

1. Father has very poor sight.
2. They request nothing else.
3. He will finish it on Tuesday.
4. We often go home that way.
5. It was not within your power.
6. I hope to be better Saturday.
7. I suppose you feel cast down.
8. It has had quite a long life.
9. Who of you has lost his check?
10. Every other word was wrong.
11. You may play while we read.
12. Try to lead your class again.
13. Let us follow where he leads.
14. He will be busy on Wednesday.
15. The lake is full of water now.

121

I had **eight** large apples.I **ate** two of them for lunch.I am going to buy **meat**.I will **meet** you at the market.

122

head	jaw	pine	gum
brow	thumb	ce dar	wal nut
an kle	breast	pe can	live oak

123

lumber yard	has been seen	your turn
mosquito net	a postage stamp	by express
turn	stamp	ex press

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 124, 125

tenth	third	both	there
moth	thump	depth	thrush

What sound do you hear in each of these words? What letters represent it?

Pronounce clearly and distinctly:

tenth	strength	width	fifth	eighth
length	twelfth	breadth	sixth	fourth

## 126

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers;  
 A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.  
 If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,  
 Where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?

peck	pick le	pep per	where
------	---------	---------	-------

Practice reading this jingle quickly.

## 127, 128

I **knew** my lessons to-day.  
 I have a **new** book to read.  
 I have **read** many stories.  
 The **red** flower is pretty.

## 129

fail	leave	own	coun try
thaw	wharf	dray	brains
heif er	or chard	el bow	niece

Which comes first in *heifer*, *i* or *e*? in *niece*?



The little birds fly over,  
And oh, how sweet they sing!  
To tell the happy children  
That once again 'tis spring.

The gay grass comes creeping  
So soft beneath their feet;  
The frogs begin to ripple  
A music clear and sweet.

CELIA THAXTER

chil dren

be neath

rip ple

mu sic

meet to-night

in the army

anything more

across the bayou

the courthouse

bale of cotton

to-night

a cross

ar my

an y thing

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.



Good gracious, sakes alive !  
 Mother said, " Come home at five ! "  
 Now the clock is striking six,  
 I am in an awful fix !  
 She will think I can't be trusted,  
 And she'll say that she's disgusted !

GELETT BURGESS

trust

aw ful

dis gust

can't

said

a live

133, 134

felt

her self

fix

off

laugh

ci pher

cough

tough

What sound do you hear in each of these words? What letter usually represents it? Notice that this sound is also represented by *gh* and *ph*.

## ESSENTIAL WORDS

## 135, 136

Hurt no living thing;  
 Ladybird nor butterfly,  
 Nor moth with dusty wing,  
 Nor cricket chirping cheerily,  
 Nor grasshopper so light of leap,  
 Nor dancing gnat, nor beetle fat,  
 Nor harmless worms that creep.

CHRISTINA ROSSETTI

but ter fly	moth	crick et	worm
grass hop per	gnat	la dy bird	bee tle

## 137

I cannot sing that **hymn**.  
 Who saw **him** take the top?

He ran by the **gate** swiftly.  
 This horse has an easy **gait**.

## 138, 139

light	small	bought	a bove
heav y	large	sold	be low

In each pair of the above words one is the *opposite* of the other. Use the words in sentences.

Give the opposites of :

clean	tall	sour	thick
straight	home ly	brit tle	smooth

## 140

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 30 seconds each)

1. I bought mine early in April.
2. The army was a large one.
3. I was there Thursday night.
4. Did she fix the table herself?
5. He is off for the country now.
6. We are quite sure about that.
7. They will leave on the tenth.
8. Put the small light above it.
9. Did he make a third copy of it?
10. She never fails in anything.
11. It came by express to-night.
12. It felt nice to be home again.
13. They went across the street.
14. I was glad to buy both stamps.
15. She was seen to turn her back.

## 141

be came	e ven	spell	fight
fault	kissed	wings	ghost
os trich	mon ey	cra zy	mar ket

Copy these words. Draw a line under the letters which make the words hard to spell.

## 142

high cost of a grocery store	molasses taffy chocolate cream	a good company an easy lesson
com pa ny	high	cost
		les son

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 143



ad di tion

puz zle

sub trac tion

di vi sion

mul ti pli ca tion

## SCHOOL TROUBLES

Addition is vexation,  
 Subtraction is as bad ;  
 Multiplication doth puzzle me,  
 And division drives me mad.

## 144

set

Set your bundle there.

sat

He sat and read for hours.

sit

Sit down and rest a little.

sitting

We have two hens sitting.

setting

Setting the table is not easy.

These words are often confused. *Sit* means "to take a position of rest" and *set* "to place a thing in position." Give many sentences containing *sit*, *set*, *sitting*, and *setting* used correctly.

## 145

I will write the letter.

He came at the right time.

Who won the ball game?

I have one gold dollar.

146

din ner	emp ty
eat ing	hun gry
self ish	pup pies

Tell a story about the dogs in the picture. Be sure to use the above words.



147

size	news	goes	those
bus y	hose	freeze	cra zy

What sound do you hear in each of these words? What letter usually represents it? Notice that it is sometimes represented by *s*.

148

There is a lesson in each flower,  
 A story in each stream and bower;  
 On every herb on which we tread,  
 Are written words which, rightly read,  
 Will lead us from earth's fragrant sod  
 To hope and holiness and God.

sto ry	read	earth	tread
stream	flow er	fra grant	writ ten

How many words in the stanza contain *ea*? How many sounds has *ea* in these words?

149

this	This is where we live.
that	That is my sister.
these	Are these your gloves?
those	No, those over there are mine.

Which of these words refer to more than one person or thing?  
 Which refer to what is near the speaker?

150

be come	sir	track	a ble
sleep y	floor	thread	braid
mis take	heif er	rai sins	rot ten

151

heard	write	their	past
-------	-------	-------	------

Write these words in a column, and then after each place a word which sounds like it but is different in meaning. Use each word in a sentence.

152

throw	Throw the ball to me.
threw	William threw it over the fence.
has thrown	He has thrown his hat away.
have thrown	Where have they thrown their coats?
was thrown	It was thrown in the fire.

Write six sentences containing *threw* and *thrown*.

## 153

Can you go next **week**?

I am too **weak** to go.

She told the **tale** well.

The squirrel has a bushy **tail**.

## 154, 155

cheek	limb	bod y	el bow
tongue	thigh	waist	fore head
nos tril	wrist	breast	shoul der

## 156

The trees are brown and **bare**.

The man shot a grizzly **bear**.

I can **sail** a ship.

The boat is for **sale**.

## 157

there were	oyster stew	a mean trick
afraid to stop	unless you do	on the ground
un less	a fraid	mean
		ground

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 158, 159

wren	gnat	busy	cover	often	else
burst	quite	quiet	women	learn	first
sugar	banana	cough	listen	color	please
clothes	bicycle	ostrich	lesson	halves	fourth

## 160

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 30 seconds each)

1. She cannot spell the word.
2. Unless you write, he will not.
3. The cost of suits is too high.
4. Has she heard the awful news?
5. What was the size of our army?
6. I am afraid he fell down.
7. It was a hard fight for them.
8. Set those boxes on the ground.
9. Did you see me make that dash?
10. Her form became even better.
11. He goes for a lesson to-night.
12. They were not able to own one.
13. Read it while I press my suit.
14. Their tracks are hard to see.
15. I mean to trust him once more.

## FOURTH YEAR

### 1



I have a notion the books on the shelves  
Are just as much persons as we are ourselves.  
When you are older, you'll find this is true;  
You'd better be careful to make books like you!

GELETT BURGESS

no tion                    shelves                    true                    our selves

REVIEW: yard, autumn, fall, yet, new, change, charge, sold, form, catch.

### 2

spring water	a freight train	unable to pay
the last time	on the drill ground	a slow steamer
last	un a ble	steam er

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 3

teach	be gin	heart	wire
ket tle	crutch	jam	yeast
lit tle	cot ton	mu sic	ze bra
leath er	plen ty	lis ten	for est

You should own a small dictionary such as *Webster's Elementary*. As you know, the words in it are arranged alphabetically. See how rapidly you can find the above words when your teacher calls for them.

Which should come first: *leather* or *listen*? Why? *Listen* or *little*? Why?

## 4

cry	car ry	cop y
cry ing	car ry ing	cop y ing
cries	car ries	cop ies
cried	car ried	cop ied

Notice that no change was made in adding *ing* to *cry*, *carry*, and *copy*. What change was made in adding *es* and *ed*?

In the same way add *ing*, *es* and *ed*, to the following words:<sup>1</sup>

study	hurry	supply	reply
-------	-------	--------	-------

## 5

Which **way** did he go?

How much do you **weigh**?

Will you **wait** for me?

What is your **weight**?

<sup>1</sup> See Spelling Rule III, page 127.

## 6

be fore'	man'y	re'al	an'y thing
busi'ness	sir'up	blan'ket	ci gar'
lem on ade'	par'a sol	Wednes'day	e lec'tric

How do you know the number of syllables these words contain? When a word contains two or more syllables, one of them is always spoken with more force than the others, that is, it is **accented**. In the dictionary, a mark ('), called the **accent mark**, is placed at the right of and just above the accented syllable, to indicate it.

Write the above words from dictation, drawing lines below the sounds which determine the syllables. Indicate the accent.

## 7

## SHORT SOUNDS OF VOWELS

ä — ē — ī — ö — ü — oo

grand	held	wish	thus
-------	------	------	------

felt	dull	knot	dell
disk	bond	rust	spot
cop y	hinge	print	fence
dusk	tab let	plant	still
wool	hor rid	rud dy	crumb

Copy the words in the above lists, marking the short vowel sound in each.

REVIEW: cast, card, party, price, stay, band, rest, son, help, cover.



A hungry fox discovered some bunches of grapes hanging from a vine far above his head. The more he looked at them the better he thought they would taste. At last, however, when he found that he could not reach them, he trotted off, muttering, "They're sour grapes, anyway."

taste

hun gry

thought

dis cov er

found

grapes

vine

sour

## 9, 10

ze ro

naught

di vide

an swer

prob lem

frac tion

plus

times

mi nus

ex am ple

mul ti ply

re main der

Write sentences showing that you know the use of each of these words.

REVIEW: pretty, May, should, ship, saw, pay, near, summer, bill, part.

## 11

Copy the following words and indicate the accent. Then look in the dictionary and see whether you are right:

recess	peony	spectacle	industry
antique	secret	contribute	industrious
cucumber	secrete	distribute	mischievous

## 12

## LONG SOUNDS OF VOWELS

**a — ē — ī — ɔ — ū — օօ**

case	mind	hold	use
gave	eve	e vil	shape
mete	game	grope	spoon
cold	ripe	shine	grind
tube	stone	groom	E dith
stoop	re peat	de light	breeze

Copy the words in the above lists, marking the long vowel sound in each.

## 13

valley	monkey	annoy	convey
valleys	monkeys	annoys	conveys

What kind of letter precedes *y* in the above words? Notice that no change was made in adding *s* to these words.

Add *s* to the following words:<sup>1</sup>

alley	galley	repay	buy
enjoy	delay	employ	obey

<sup>1</sup> See Spelling Rule III, page 127.

## 14

There is beauty in the forest,  
 When the trees are green and fair;  
 But more beautiful the autumn  
 With its coloring rich and rare.

beau ty                    fair                    au tumn                    for est

REVIEW: report, city, because, through, said, left, June, July, vacation, winter.

## 15

school house                    an y bod y                    mid night  
 book keep er                    af ter noon                    wa ter mel on

Why are these words not as hard to spell as one would expect from their length?

REVIEW: watch, April, August, hope, some, glad, mine, became, brother, rain.

## 16

great                    young                    fifth                    sec ond  
 pound                    green                    blind                    eight y  
 twelve                    strict                    nois y                    beau ti ful

## 17

Copy the following words. Divide them into syllables and mark the vowel sounds in each:

delay                    annex                    music                    dismay  
 album                    profit                    hesitate                    domino  
 debate                    estate                    salesman                    distress

Look in the dictionary and see whether you are right.

## 18

or — al — aw — au

for ty	walk	law	be cause
storm	talk	straw	fault
scorch	chalk	drawn	sau cy

Look in the dictionary for the marking of *walk*, *law*, and *because*.

## 19

The deer runs swiftly.

She is a dear friend.

When will the wound heal?

The ant bit the hunter's heel.

## 20

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 30 seconds each)

1. Please wire us before you do it.
2. We were unable to drill to-day.
3. On July second he will be eight.
4. My steamer sailed on the fifth.
5. Do you not think he is too young?
6. I wish I had a great many like it.
7. Please teach me how to begin it.
8. We wish you would use your mind more.
9. What will become of her anyway?
10. It will be held week after next.
11. Did he tell you that it was real?
12. He will not grant your request.
13. In the past he has made the list.
14. Begin the letter with "Dear Sir."
15. Please hold it a minute for her.

## 21, 22



"What a slow creature you are," said a hare to a tortoise. "That may be," replied the tortoise, "but I'll beat you in a race." "Done," said the hare, and then they asked a fox to act as judge. They started together, and the tortoise went jogging along until he reached the end. The hare stopped midway and took a nap, saying to himself, "I can catch up with that slow fellow whenever I wish." But the hare slept too long, and, though he scuttled away as fast as possible, the tortoise beat him to the goal.

act	judge	though	him self
fel low	beat	said	crea ture
when ev er	mid way	slept	tor toise

REVIEW: keep, start, mail, they, would, any, could, only, week, first.

## 23

I **would** not hurt him.

The box is made of **wood**.

I sat on a **bough** of the tree.

Did you **bow** to the young lady?

## 24

<b>life</b>	<b>lives</b>	<b>half</b>	<b>halves</b>
-------------	--------------	-------------	---------------

Look at *lives* and *halves* and tell how the two words were formed. Change *f* to *v* and add *s* or *es*:<sup>1</sup>

<b>leaf</b>	<b>wife</b>	<b>calf</b>	<b>elf</b>
<b>knife</b>	<b>loaf</b>	<b>wolf</b>	<b>shelf</b>

## 25

Intermediate o (ô)

<b>off</b>	<b>moth</b>	<b>soft</b>	<b>broth</b>
<b>cloth</b>	<b>frost</b>	<b>cof fin</b>	<b>strong</b>

Give other words which contain this sound of *o*.

## 26

<b>na vy</b>	<b>tax</b>	<b>war</b>	<b>chief</b>
<b>slice</b>	<b>lem on</b>	<b>ditch</b>	<b>squash</b>
<b>cross</b>	<b>prayer</b>	<b>chim ney</b>	<b>min ute</b>

Write the plural of these words. Explain how each is formed.

## 27

Bertha's beads	Joseph's glove
Ralph's cousin	Louise's chum
Charles's mother	Mr. Dickens's home

When we wish to show that a particular person owns or possesses a thing, we usually do it by adding an *apostrophe* and *s* to the name, as *Bertha's beads*.

Write phrases containing the following names used to show possession:

<b>Lewis</b>	<b>Edwin</b>	<b>Thomas</b>	<b>Francis</b>	<b>Mary</b>
--------------	--------------	---------------	----------------	-------------

<sup>1</sup> See Plural of Nouns, page 127.

## ESSENTIAL WORDS

28

yeast	so da	mus lin	lin en
muf fins	gum bo	cal i co	wool en
bis cuits	co coa	ging ham	flan nel

REVIEW: open, short, lady, reach, better, water, cost, become, class, care.

29

are — air — ear

care	air	hair	bear
rare	pair	fair	pear
share	stair	lair	wear

Look in the dictionary and see how the vowel sounds in the following words are marked: *there, their, prayer, where*.

30

If the evening's red and the morning's gray,  
 It is sign of bonnie day ;  
 If the evening's gray and the morning's red,  
 The lamb and the ewe will go wet to bed.

morn ing                   ewe                   sign                   lamb

REVIEW: sent, mile, seem, even, without, afternoon, hour, wife, head, story.

31

nearly done	sack of flour	a loud noise
less than cost	end of the season	in the crowd
near ly	done	less

Write sentences containing the above phrases.

## 32

## Italian a (ä)

far ther

re gard

aunt

scarf

par ty

taunt

har vest

par don

flaunt

Give other words containing Italian *a*.

## 33

The **flower** is very pretty.I bought **flour** to make bread.The shoemaker uses an **awl**.He sings **all** of the time.

## 34

bay ou

del ta

prai rie plan ta tion gulf lev ee

a delta plantation the Gulf of Mexico on top of the levee

How many consonants has *bayou*? Use the words and phrases in sentences.

REVIEW: move, delay, pound, behind, around, bear, clear, clean, spell.

## 35

eve ning

his to ry

get ting

of ten

pro gram

burst

vic to ry

mo las ses

Pronounce these words carefully and tell what makes them difficult to pronounce.



Christopher

earth

round

Columbus

dis cov ered

America

hol i day

Write a paragraph telling why the twelfth of October is observed as a holiday.

Trees bare and brown,  
 Dry leaves everywhere,  
 Dancing up and down,  
 Whistling through the air.

Red-cheeked apples roasted,  
 Popcorn almost done,  
 Toes and chestnuts toasted,  
 That's November fun.

pop corn

whis tle

al most

toast

roast

chest nut

## 38, 39

tu r nips	o kra	lead	tin
let tuce	pars ley	cop per	i ron
cel er y	spin ach	sil ver	nick el

What letter comes before *c* in *lettuce*? Why is *celery* a troublesome word? *spinach*?

Write the names of other vegetables; of other metals.

REVIEW: poor, finish, hurt, maybe, across, to-night, tenth, sir, these, club.

## 40

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 30 seconds each)

1. He went farther than my father.
2. He has had a bad heart for years.
3. I am sure the war is nearly ended.
4. My taxes are very much too high.
5. When do you study your history?
6. There is a crowd in town to-day.
7. Give our regards to your aunts.
8. It has been done by our navy, too.
9. Are you getting ready to start?
10. He often charges half price.
11. We saw your chief this evening.
12. In that case they will act thus.
13. It is forty miles to their home.
14. She lived here all of her life.
15. Will you take a walk with us now?

## 41

a heavy frost	beside them	large amount
on account of	a high bridge	a real bargain
be side	a mount	ac count

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

42

Subtract 9185 from 21037

Minuend 21037

Subtrahend 9185

Difference 11852

 sub tract  
 min u end  
 sub tra hend  
 dif fer ence

REVIEW: pass, shut, easy, warm, unless, clothing, able, gone, suit, track.

43

## Intermediate a (a)

last	brass	asked	fas ten
chance	af ter	pas tor	an swer
branch	bas ket	pàs ture	grant ed

Look in the dictionary for the marking of *draft*, *grasp*, and *task*.

44

du ty	du ties	fac to ry	fac to ries
mon key	mon keys	fer ry	fer ries
coun ty	coun ties	jour ney	jour neys

Explain why all of the above plurals are not formed in the same way.

45

Mark the a's in these words:

awe	prance	waltz	gauze
basin	naught	gauge	altar
flared	bathroom	clawed	prayer

## 46

This sword is made of **steel**.  
 The thief came to **steal** our silver.  
 The old man has poor **sight**.  
 This is a good **site** for a house.

## 47, 48

<b>talk</b>	<b>peo ple</b>	<b>paid</b>	<b>says</b>
<b>been</b>	<b>cy clone</b>	<b>tough</b>	<b>caught</b>
<b>stom ach</b>	<b>an y bod y</b>	<b>let tuce</b>	<b>wal nut</b>

Explain how the dictionary would indicate the sound of the italicized letters in the following words: *been*, *cyclone*, *tough*, *says*, *caught*, *lettuce*, *walnut*, *talk*, *stomach*.

## 49, 50

<b>tick et</b>	<b>a board</b>	<b>en gine</b>	<b>ex tra</b>
<b>de pot</b>	<b>train</b>	<b>con duc tor</b>	<b>mail</b>
<b>brake man</b>	<b>en gi neer</b>	<b>pas sen ger</b>	<b>por ter</b>
<b>waiting room</b>	<b>local train</b>	<b>extra baggage</b>	

Write a letter about some trip you have taken on a train, using as many of the above words as possible.

## 51

<b>saw</b>	<b>awl</b>	<b>plane</b>	<b>chis el</b>
<b>ham mer</b>	<b>rule</b>	<b>wrench</b>	<b>hatch et</b>

**REVIEW** : dash, fell, **fight**, buy, stop, soap, news, small, above, express.



One summer afternoon a party of idle boys were watching some frogs as they swam among the lily pads in a pond. As fast as the frogs lifted their heads to sing a song in froggy style, the boys would hit them with stones. "Look here, boys," said one wise old grandfather frog at last, "you forget that what is fun for you is death to us."

idle

swam

said

joy

for get

fel low

mes sage

death

**REVIEW:** seen, felt, full, fail, set, stamp, light, coming, cent, night.

a perfect day

worth a great deal

a strong person

a well-known firm

per fect

per son

worth

firm

Write sentences containing the above phrases.

UNIV. OF  
BOOK ONE  
CALIFORNIA <sup>101</sup>  
54

hoe	I dislike to hoe my garden.
hoed	He never hoed his at all.
hoe ing	We have been hoeing to-day.
dye	Why do you dye it brown?
dyed	My aunt dyed this shawl.
dye ing	Whom are you dyeing that for?

How do most words which end in *silent e* add the ending *ing*? If *dye* followed that rule, with what other word might we confuse its *ing* form?

REVIEW: turn, lesson, half, father, anything, table, high, June, date, road.

55, 56

moun tain	speak	brought	roy al
guilt y	pow der	show er	source
won der	broiled	cous in	be come
poul tice	shov el	yon der	bun ga low

57

used to	may be	always
have to	all ready	already gone
a mong	al though	al read y

Write sentences showing the difference in meaning between *all ready* and *already*. Tell why *used to* and *have to* give trouble.

REVIEW: herself, power, world, country, ever, church, own, dead, leave, early.

ür — er — or — ir — ear (n)

bur	herd	work	firm	earn
furl	pert	word	stir	earl
turn	fern	worm	bird	learn

Look in the dictionary and see how these words are marked.

The man prayed for peace.

I asked for a piece of cake.

He put the flower in the hall.

The gray horse can haul a heavy load.

### DICTIONARY REVIEW

(Time: 30 seconds each)

1. We cannot on account of the law.
2. I say that is the duty of a judge.
3. Let each boy speak for himself.
4. Many people are not worth much.
5. Your papers are almost perfect.
6. Though it is late she will come.
7. Many persons do not think that.
8. The firm paid me for extra time.
9. Have you a new engine in the car?
10. The factory is near the bridge.
11. What is the amount of your bill?
12. We have already done it for her.
13. Who brought it aboard the boat?
14. Talk about your mountain trip.
15. Did he buy a ticket for our play?

## 61

draw	Who can draw a circle?
drew	He drew that picture.
has drawn	Will has drawn his nicely.
have drawn	I have drawn mine already.
was drawn	When was that drawn?

Which form of *draw* is used with *has*, *have*, and *was*?

Write six sentences containing *drew* and *drawn*.

## 62

income tax	died yesterday	going shopping
in the front row	Christmas gift	holly wreaths
in come	died	yes ter day

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 63

Mark the *o*'s in these words:

poem	cloth	knot	world
storm	clothe	knoll	worthy

## 64

col lect	fa mous	ap pear	en trance
par a sol	stan za	ob tain	a while
pave ment	pres ent	ex plore	stirrup

Study these words and find the vowel sounds in the unaccented syllables. They are sounded quickly and are said to be **obscure**.

**REVIEW:** office, who, few, ready, else, carry, chain, learn, pair, check.



One cold day in winter a cricket came to an ant and said, "Dear neighbor, let me have a little food, for I am very hungry and have nothing to eat." "Did you not lay up any food for the winter?" asked the ant. "Indeed!" was the reply, "I had no time to provide food." "No time, Mrs. Cricket!" exclaimed the ant. "What were you doing in the summer?" "I was singing," replied the cricket. "Very well, then," said the ant. "If you sing through the summer, you will starve in the winter."

crick et      in deed      pro vide      re ply

REVIEW: close, flower, nothing, ground, lead, such, morning, however, alone, order.

Multiply 937 by 4.

Multiplicand      937

Multiplier      4

Product      3748

mul ti ply

mul ti pli ca tion

mul ti pli cand

mul ti pli er

prod uct

## 67

Who comes dancing over the snow,  
 His soft little feet all bare and rosy?  
 Open the door, though the wild winds blow,  
 Take the child in and make him cozy.  
 Take him in and hold him dear,  
 He is the wonderful, glad New Year.

DINAH M. MULOCK

bare	door	cozy	snow
open	though	wonderful	rosy

What kind of word is *wonderful*? What two words are joined to form it? What happens to *full* when it becomes part of a compound word?

REVIEW: third, point, within, body, trust, begun, eight, fix, goes, army.

## 68

Mem phis	Bir ming ham	Dal las	Rich mond
Vicks burg	New Or le ans	Mo bile	Charles ton

Why are these words always begun with capital letters?

REVIEW: bought, railroad, paste, off, both, month, children, follow, while, those.

## 69

I bought a gilt picture frame.  
 Can you prove the man's guilt?

He rapped on the table twice.  
 The ribbon was wrapped in white paper.

70

it self	them selves
her self	our selves

How is the plural of *self* formed? Name some other words which form their plurals in the same manner.

71

Thirty days hath September,  
 April, June, and November;  
 February has twenty-eight alone.  
 All the rest have thirty-one,  
 Except in leap years, when's the time  
 That February has twenty-nine.

Sep tem ber	March	No vem ber	Feb ru a ry
A pril	June	Ju ly	Au gust

72

raise	push	sail	cause
heal	sign	hush	yield
rust	drain	flood	charge

Write the *ed* form of the above words. Which words contain two syllables?

73

a clean collar	until the end	a flat tire
long trousers	a true friend	wealthy uncle
un til	friend	un cle

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 74

There is a hole in your dress.  
 She gave me a whole pumpkin pie.  
 He hoes in the garden.  
 She wears silk hose.

## 75

<b>dur ing</b>	<b>run ning</b>	<b>eve ning</b>	<b>get ting</b>
<b>freez ing</b>	<b>sew ing</b>	<b>a long</b>	<b>pud ding</b>
<b>stock ing</b>	<b>know ing</b>	<b>wed ding</b>	<b>teeth ing</b>

## 76

<b>bay</b>	<b>cape</b>	<b>strait</b>	<b>is land</b>	<b>zone</b>
<b>gulf</b>	<b>sound</b>	<b>o cean</b>	<b>har bor</b>	<b>pole</b>

**REVIEW:** mean, copy, been, doctor, size, dozen, there, afraid, request, Tuesday.

## 77

Divide 2307 by 47.

<b>Divisor</b>	<b>Dividend</b>	<b>Quotient</b>
47)	2307	(49
	188	
	<u>427</u>	
	423	
<b>Remainder</b>	4	

di vide
sub tract
mul ti ply
quo tient
di vi sion
div i dend
re main der

**REVIEW:** Thursday, awful, beg, Mrs., remember, Saturday, women, present, suppose, their.



There was once a selfish man who had a very handsome goose that always laid golden eggs. "Now," thought he, "there must be gold inside of her, so I will wring her neck." This he straightway did, only to find that she was exactly like all other geese.

**al ways**

**thought**

**self ish**

**hand some**

**laid**

**wring**

**REVIEW:** heard, write, expect, woman, fair, plan, sure, press, teacher, study.

She can broil the **steak**.

Put the **stake** in the ground.

He will **lie** down to rest.

**Lye** is used to make soap.

## 80

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 30 seconds each)

1. My uncle died early in February. 2. When do they collect the taxes? 3. She will always be your friend. 4. Yesterday was November first. 5. I shall be at home during March. 6. You appear to have a good income. 7. I do not use the front entrance. 8. They think themselves famous. 9. Are the cars running to-night? 10. He ought to send a reply at once. 11. Although it is late I will do it. 12. Were you not born in September? 13. How much did he raise last year? 14. We will provide a place for him. 15. She thought you the cause of it.

## 81, 82

go	I go to school.
went	I went to the circus.
has gone	My brother has gone away.
broke	Father broke his arm to-day.
has broken	George has broken his, too.

Which forms of *go* and *break* may be used with words like *has, have, had*, etc.?

Write five sentences containing the above words.

## 83

I made a fire in the **grate**.

What a **great** fall that was!

A horse has **four** feet.

My horse hurt his **fore** feet.

## 84

in the center	tan slippers	none at all
stylish clothes	a pretty picture	might be there
cen ter	pic ture	none
		might

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 85, 86

don't	I don't like your city.
can't	Can't we go to-night?
won't	He won't speak to me.
shan't	We shan't help him this time.
doesn't	It doesn't seem fair.
you're	You're my partner, Caroline.

What do we call these words? How are they formed?

Copy the words and opposite each write the two words from which it was formed.

## 87

between the two	if you please	rainy weather
enough for once	the county jail	fresh buttermilk
be tween	e nough	jail

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 88

re pair	their	de clare	where
share	scared	there	rare
prayer	fair y	care ful	stairs

## 89, 90

be gan	file	build	al so
jol ly	lev el	nas ty	en gine
gath er	suc ceed	gyp sies	swol len

What letter comes before *i* in *build*? How should *engine* be pronounced?

REVIEW: busy, often, too, minute, Wednesday, law, war, talk, many, real.

## 91

Geor gi a, Ga.	Ten nes see, Tenn.
Flor i da, Fla.	Al a ba ma, Ala.
Ar kan sas, Ark.	Vir gin i a, Va.
Lou i si an a, La.	Mis sis sip pi, Miss.

Address a letter to an imaginary person in each of the states listed above.

## 92

o mit	en ter	hap pen	pre fer
vom it	cov er	oc cur	trav el
dif fer	re gret	hin der	fright en

Mark the accent in the above words.

## 93

He went **throu**gh the gate.

He **threw** the ball to first base.

**Waste** not, want not.

She bought a new **waist**.

94, 95



One day a dog was trotting across a footbridge, carrying a bone in his mouth. He looked down and saw in the water what appeared to be another bone. Thought he to himself, "I must have that bone." He proceeded to drop the one he had, only to find that the other was its shadow, and thus lost both.

bridge

shad ow

ap pear

wa ter

a cross

trot ting

an oth er

thought

REVIEW: charge, change, catch, party, price, pretty, should, summer, city, because.

96, 97

struck

o'clock

check

pub lic

wreck

knock

mu sic

hay stack

pic nic

col ic

ham mock

stock ing

C seldom stands at the end of a word. What letter is usually placed after it? In words of two or more syllables, what do you observe about *c* if it follows *i*?

## 98, 99

<b>through</b>	<b>knew</b>	<b>hear</b>	<b>whole</b>
----------------	-------------	-------------	--------------

Opposite each of these words write a word which sounds like it but is different in meaning. Use the words in sentences.

## 100

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 30 seconds each)

1. Has it struck eight o'clock yet? 2. They ought to build a better jail. 3. Is not the picture itself enough? 4. I cannot repair it until he comes. 5. Don't you prefer warmer weather? 6. I sat between your two aunts. 7. Did you hear the whole of his talk? 8. We knew her as soon as she entered. 9. Can we not push our way through it? 10. I see them in the center of the car. 11. I much prefer the public schools. 12. When did they buy their new tires? 13. I wish I might take a sail with him. 14. None of you began at the same time. 15. How did she happen to omit you, too?

## 101

<b>a good reason</b>	<b>a great event</b>	<b>too heavy</b>
<b>day before yesterday</b>	<b>at the court house</b>	<b>well known</b>
<b>rea son</b>	<b>e vent</b>	<b>court</b>
		<b>known</b>

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 102

<b>au to</b>	<b>en gine</b>	
<b>start er</b>	<b>oil</b>	<b>ga rage</b>
<b>gas o line</b>	<b>brake</b>	<b>punc ture</b>
		<b>air</b>
		<b>tires</b>

## 103, 104

flax	mix ture	ex pect	ex ist
ax le	ex change	ex haust	ex am ple
ex pel	ex er cise	ex am ine	ex ag ger ate

Give the sound of *x* in the first two columns; in the last two. What difference do you notice?

## 105, 106

stole	board	slide	wrote
blood	ten der	tan gle	screen
mut ter	sor ghum	waf fles	whisk ers

REVIEW: through, left, June, July, vacation, April, August, watch, born, winter.

## 107

book case	side board
un der wear	wash stand

What do we call words like these? Why are they not hard to spell?

## 108

path	third	with	clothes
thick	health	smooth	far ther
thun der	thor ough	breathe	an oth er

Pronounce these words slowly and give the sound of *th* in each. In the last two columns it has a thick sound. Notice how this is indicated.

Look in the dictionary for the sound of *th* in *beneath*, *wreath*, and *booth*.

109

My father pays a **tax** in the town.  
Use the **tacks** that are in the box.

Throw me the large **ball**.  
Do not **bawl** when hurt.

110

Read quickly:

Theophilus Thistle, the thistle sifter, in sifting unsifted thistles through a sieve, thrust three and thirty thistles through the thick of his thumb. Think of this! Poor Theophilus Thistle, the thistle sifter, with those thirty and three thistles in the thick of that thumb!

<b>sud den</b>	<b>prop er</b>	<b>sec ond</b>	<b>sure</b>
<b>sud den ly</b>	<b>prop er ly</b>	<b>sec ond ly</b>	<b>sure ly</b>

Tell how each word in the second line was made.

Add *ly* to:

third      high      nice      love      even      poor      large

**Use the words in sentences.**

113, 114

mon ey	built	com fort	flight
au ger	glue	taught	piece
naugh ty	chalk	an gle	sel dom
pur chase	guilt y	sprin kle	ban quet



An unlucky fox once fell into a well and cried for help. Now it happened that a wolf heard him and looked down to see what was the matter. "Ah," says Reynard, "I need help! Pray lend me your hand!" "Poor creature," replies the wolf, "how came you down there? Don't you feel cold?" "Come! come!" says the fox, "this is no time for questions. Get me out of here first and afterward ask as many as you wish."

<b>mat ter</b>	<b>need</b>	<b>feel</b>	<b>ques tion</b>
<b>af ter ward</b>	<b>crea ture</b>	<b>heard</b>	<b>un luck y</b>

<b>com pa ny, Co.</b>	<b>av e nue, Ave.</b>	<b>rail road, R. R.</b>
<b>steam ship, S. S.</b>	<b>cap tain, Capt.</b>	<b>lieu ten ant, Lieut.</b>

What must be remembered about the abbreviations of these words?

Write six sentences containing the above abbreviations.

## 117, 118

fig ure	o blige	guest	re gion
beg gar	a gain	for give	guilt y
gen u ine	car riage	gib lets	sav age

What is the sound of *g* in *figure*? in *oblige*? Give the sound of *g* in each of the other words. The sound of *g* in *figure* is called *hard g*; that in *oblige*, *soft g*.

## 119

The bill is now **due**.  
The **dew** lies on the grass.

He **led** a large army.  
The bullet is made of **lead**.

## 120

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 30 seconds each)

1. I was sure that he stole that auto.
2. I wrote you my reason for doing it.
3. What other guests will they have?
4. It is a comfort to be at home again.
5. Did you file it in the proper place?
6. She was in need of some more money.
7. Is there a wrong figure in my work?
8. We shall also ask a few questions.
9. He was known to be among the crowd.
10. Have they built the railroad yet?
11. Our new house is on this avenue.
12. The aviator made a long flight.
13. This company is second to none.
14. The engine gave a sudden jerk.
15. He is trying to board that train.

## 121

Add *es* to the following words:<sup>1</sup>

to ma to	ne gro	mot to	he ro
buf fa lo	po ta to	car go	ech o
tor na do	mos qui to	dom i no	tor pe do

## 122

a square deal	all linen	a fair stand	
return at once	least of all	the correct address	
deal	re turn	least	ad dress

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 123

Who loves the trees best? "I," said the Spring;  
"Their leaves so beautiful to them I bring."

Who loves the trees best? "I," Summer said;  
"I give them blossoms, white, yellow, and red."

Who loves the trees best? "I," said the Fall;  
"I give them luscious fruits, bright tints to all."

Who loves the trees best? "I love them best,"  
Harsh Winter answered; "I give them rest."

ALICE MAY DOUGLAS

tint	bright	an swer	their
fruit	yel low	blos som	win ter
harsh	beau ti ful	lus cious	an swered

<sup>1</sup> See "Plural of Nouns," page 127.

124

re cov er	in form	offer	re tire
ken nel	Je sus	cough	sal ad
sol dier	bun dle	tab let	salm on

Why is *Jesus* begun with a capital letter?

125

I can **beat** the eggs.

This **beet** is a large one.

I have **some** red apples.

He lost a large **sum** of money.

126, 127

one-half

**three-fourths**

two-eighths      four-fifths      seven-tenths

These words are the names of fractions. What kind of words are they? In writing them, what must we remember to do?

**Write the following in words:**

1 of 12

1 of 20

5 of 20

1 of 16

128

**Pronounce carefully and distinctly:**

sixths	eighths	sevenths	tenths
fifths	fourths	twelfths	elevenths

129, 130



A mouse happened to run into the mouth of a sleeping lion. Leo roused himself and was on the point of swallowing it, when the little fellow begged to be turned loose, saying, "If I am saved, I shall always be grateful." Leo was not very hungry, and as the mouse would not make much of a mouthful anyway, he smiled and let it go. As luck happened, not long afterward the lion was caught by some hunters and bound with ropes. The mouse, hearing his groans, came and gnawed the ropes and set him free, saying, "You laughed at me once, as if I could not help you, but now it is you who must be grateful."

rouse

gnaw

hun ter

groan

grate ful

swal low

mean while

an y way

131

Use these words only in the plural:

shears

pants

scis sors

scales

clothes

ash es

trou sers

pro ceeds

## 132, 133

broke	mem ber	dol lar	death
pi geon	ca noe	car riage	guilt y
Sab bath	mus cle	per fum er y	stom ach

See how many words you can write, using the letters in *pigeon*.

## 134

railway station	behind the shed	a beautiful place
instead of father	basketball team	such a clean yard
shed	sta tion	in stead

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 135

ex cept	won der	sor ry	nor
pool	for give	knot	scarf
pi an o	knuck le	ex plore	croup

Write the ten words which you think hardest in lessons 121 to 137. Tell what makes each of the words hard.

## 136, 137

driv en	trou ble	pris on	ter ri ble
i dle	bot tle	e ven	but ton
ba sin	par don	tri fle	tick le

Pronounce these words slowly and notice the sound of the last syllable in each. There is no vowel sound in these syllables.

Look in the dictionary for *driven* and *trouble* and see how the pronunciation of the last syllable is indicated.

## ESSENTIAL WORDS

## 138, 139

ēr — or

lib er ty	num ber	fa vor	doc tor
rath er	stut ter	ra zor	la bor
pat tern	chap ter	ac tor	scis sors

## 140

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 30 seconds each)

1. Don't you feel sorry for his aunt?
2. I do not favor this, nor ought they.
3. At least give me your new address.
4. Except for you, he would have come.
5. I wonder where the new station is.
6. We have lost a dollar in your shed.
7. Court never holds on July fourth.
8. Did you offer to return it to them?
9. I do not care to deal with that man.
10. Did you inform her as to his death?
11. Will he retire from your company?
12. Let me go to prison instead of her.
13. I would rather have a small number.
14. How did you recover your liberty?
15. He was driven to it by his troubles.

## 141, 142

Study the obscure vowel sounds in the unaccented syllables in the following words. They often give trouble in spelling:

pri vate	re fuse	po lice	pleas ure
vil lage	se cure	o bey	u nite
sur face	re cite	ho tel	del uge

Look for the word *private* in the dictionary and see how the obscure vowel sound is indicated.

## 143, 144

Dear Madam

Yours truly

the direct route

a poor rule

preserved figs

without any aid

mad am

tru ly

di rect

rule

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 145, 146

fam i ly

throw

at tend

re main

breathe

jew els

soul

niec es

ex cel lent

com merce

bruised

in no cent

## 147

Jan u a ry, Jan.

De cem ber, Dec.

Oc to bér, Oct.

Au gust, Aug.

Into how many months is the year divided?

## 148, 149

no

saw

body

mill

any

some

where

maker

news

post

stand

thing

dress

under

paper

office

Make compound words by combining the words in the first two columns with those in the last two.

## 150

cap ture

pic ture

fur ni ture

punc ture

na ture

fu ture

Pronounce these words slowly and find in them a common sound. Always give this sound clearly.

151, 152



A donkey who thought himself very smart, once dressed in a lion's skin and went through the fields and woods frightening all the little beasts. Presently he chanced to meet a fox and tried to frighten him, also. But Reynard happened to hear him speak, and said: "Well, to be sure, I should have been scared, too, if I hadn't heard your familiar voice and seen your ears sticking out." There are many persons who seem to be gentlemen, but who are betrayed as soon as they begin to talk.

don key  
fright en

sure  
scared

voice  
through

be tray  
fa mil iar

153, 154

suf fer  
cram  
mar ry

prove  
weigh  
de lay

trav el  
pin  
in jure

en joy  
re lax  
set tle

Add *ed* to each of the above words.

## 155-158

intend	fact	contain	district
sirup	sign	worth	firm
saucy	alley	heart	aunt
dozen	great	people	judge
valley	extra	almost	charge
beauty	fifth	picture	uncle
monkey	chief	perfect	wrench
enough	rather	weather	pitcher
police	already	although	mountain

## 159, 160

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 30 seconds each)

1. Buy a picture of the royal family.
2. The police will capture him soon.
3. Can he remain until January third?
4. Why do you not understand the rule?
5. I do not enjoy traveling in August.
6. Where did he throw the newspaper?
7. I had something beautiful for her.
8. He intends to do it next December.
9. Indeed it is too private a matter.
10. It will prove too sudden, I think.
11. How many members refused to stay?
12. Does this contain all those facts?
13. She expects to attend in October.
14. It is a real pleasure to direct you.
15. She declares you broke her heart.
16. It is terrible to suffer like that.
17. They live in the fourth district.
18. How did you build *truly* from *true*?
19. Madame Green died yesterday evening.
20. Don't forget to bring me one to-day.

## THE HUNDRED DEMONS

**TO THE TEACHER.**—These are the words found by Professor Franklin Jones of the University of South Dakota to be the “demons” of everyday life. It is suggested that they be drilled on orally and in writing until all pupils can spell them correctly.

which	guess	whole	lose	much
wear	could	blue	minute	making
very	their	dear	cough	done
just	says	know	beginning	coming
here	won’t	hear	seem	writing
having	country	though	February	don’t
separate	write	early	doctor	too
easy	piece	there	ache	ready
business	instead	Tuesday	heard	forty
through	believe	answer	every	can’t
once	does	raise	laid	to-night
tear	read	two	would	always
hour	many	knew	some	among
trouble	they	said	shoes	again
sure	tired	friend	buy	used
choose	whether	hoarse	loose	truly
grammar	since	half	enough	sugar
Wednesday	where	break	been	any
often	busy	meant	none	color
week	built	wrote	straight	women

## SPELLING RULES

**Rule I.** Words ending in *e* preceded by a consonant drop the *e* before a suffix beginning with a vowel; thus,

tame — taming, tamable

To make words ending in *es*, *ed*, *er*, or *est*, a word ending in *e* adds only *s*, *d*, *r*, or *st*; thus,  
move, moves, moved; pure, purer, purest

**Rule II.** A word of one syllable ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel doubles the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel; thus,  
rob — robber, robbed

**Rule III.** In a word ending in *y* preceded by a consonant the *y* is usually changed to *i* before a suffix beginning with any letter except *i*; thus,

try — trying, tried, tries; city — cities

In a word ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, the *y* is retained before any suffix; thus,

valley — valleys; turkey — turkeys; annoy — annoys

## PLURAL OF NOUNS

Nouns usually form the plural by adding *s*, but nouns ending in *s*, *x*, *sh* or *ch*, form the plural by adding *es*; thus,

world — worlds; witch — witches

Exceptions :

*a.* Some nouns ending in *fe* change *f* to *v* before adding *s*.

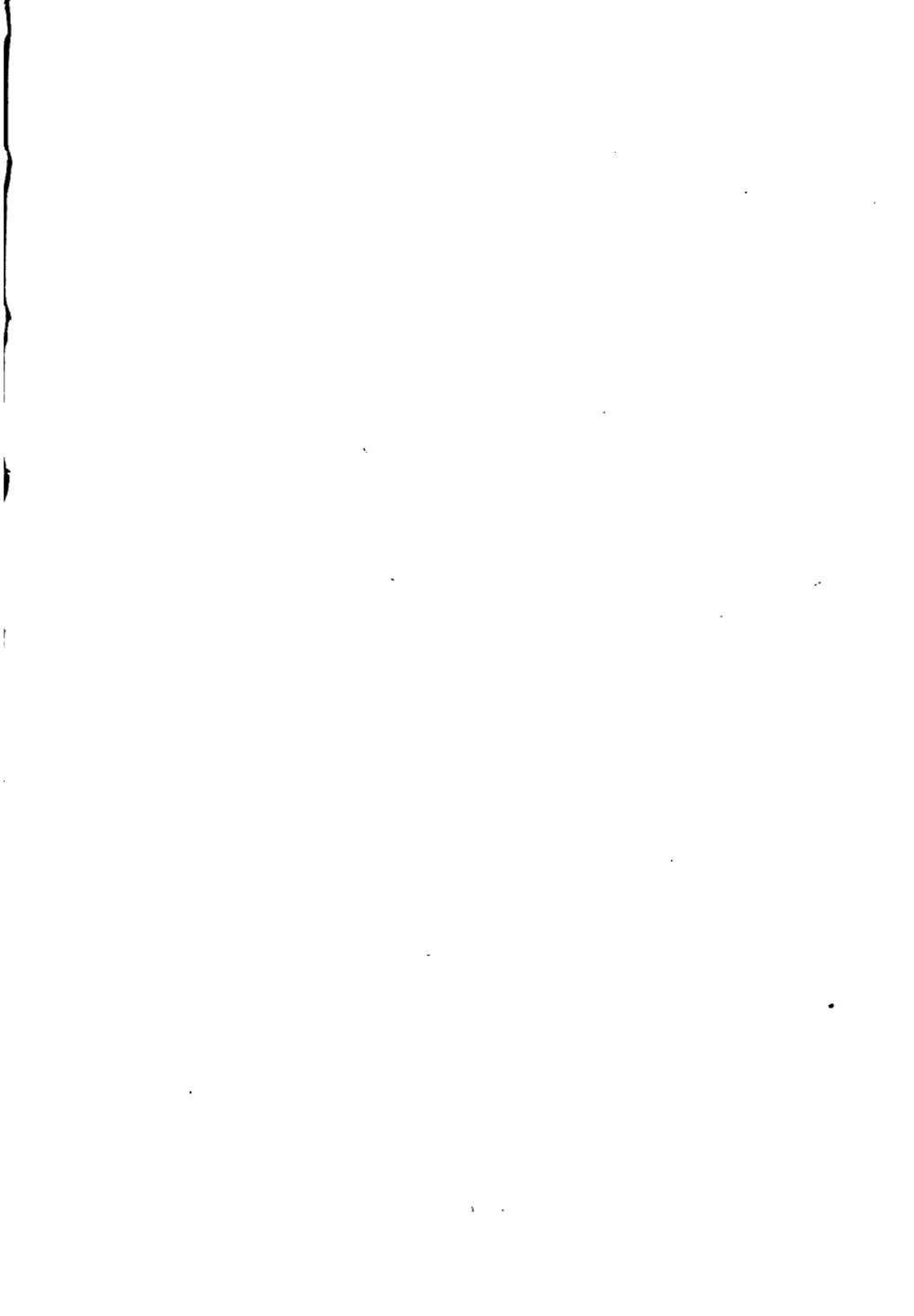
Some nouns ending in *f* change *f* to *v* before adding *es*;  
thus, knife, knives; thief, thieves.

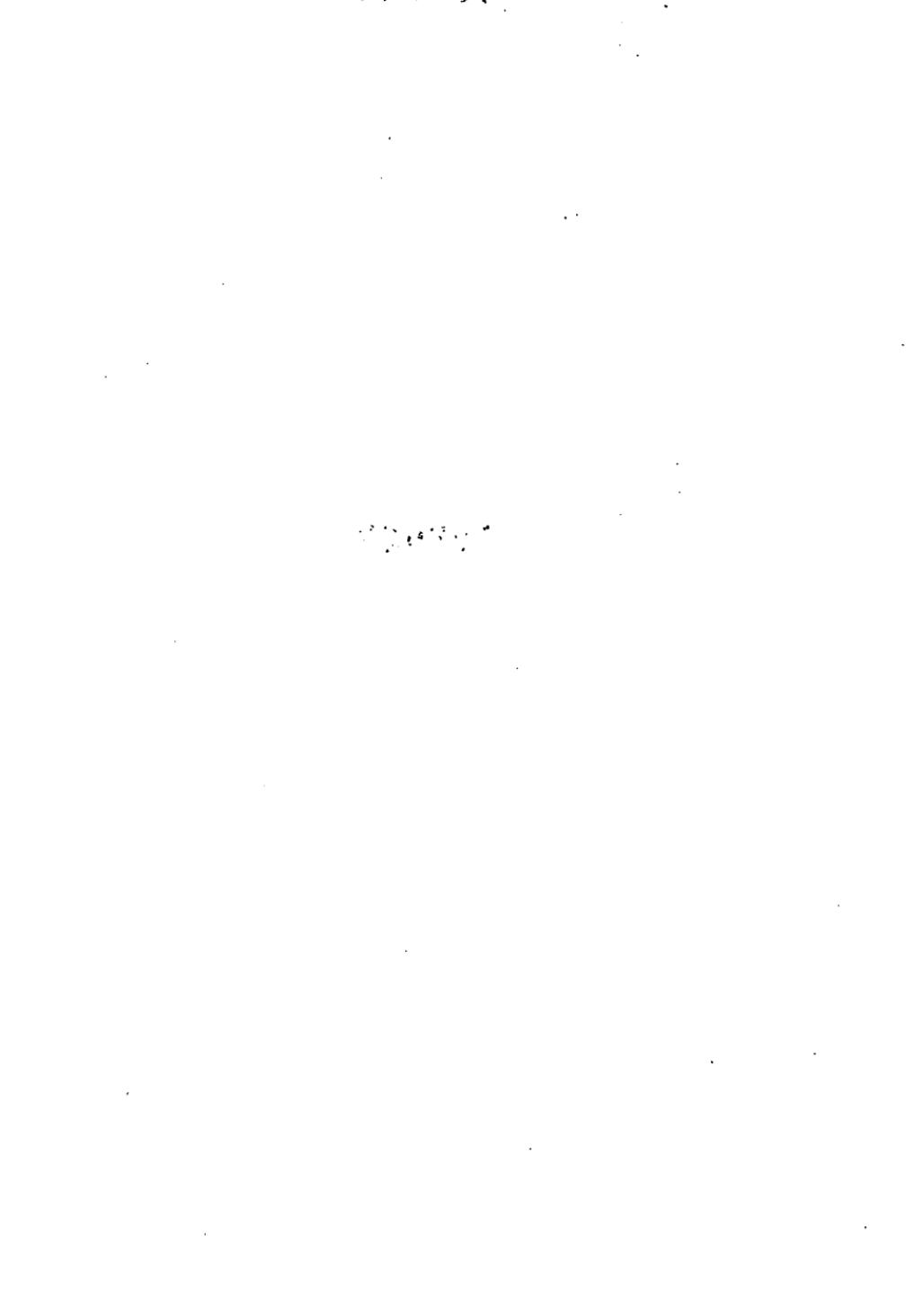
*b.* Most nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant add *es*;  
thus, negro, negroes.

*c.* Nouns ending in *y* form the plural according to Rule III.

## GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

ä = e, åte, they	ö, cöld
å, cli'måte	ö, ö blige'
ä = e, kåre, there	ö = a, au, aw, lörd, all, haul, saw
å, cän	ö = a, odd, was
ă, fi'näl	ö, cön nect'
ü, bärn	ö, söft
ä, bråss	oi = oy, boil, oy'ster
å, so'få	oo = o, u, evv, fööl, do, rude, flew
ch, such	öö = o, u, fööt, wom'an, pull
đü, ver'düre	ou = öw, ounce; cow
ë = i, bë, po lice'	s = c, his, cent
é, sé cure'	sh = ch, crush, ma chine'
ë, mën	t = ed, eat, baked
ë, trav'ël	th, think
ë = o, in'när, col'or	th, smooth
f = ph, gh, fall, sul'phur, rough	th, na'thre
g, go	ü, üse
gz for x, exam'ine	ü, ü nite'
hw for wh, which	ü = e, i, y, bürn, her, sir, myrrh
í = y, mice, try	ü = o, tüb, done
í = y, mill, need'y	ü, cir'cüs
j = g, dg, jam, gin, edge	ü, mës nü'
k = c, ch, que, cat, ache, brusque	w, went
ks for x, box	y, young
kw for qu, qui'et	z = s, ze'bra, has
N indicates that preceding vowel has nasal sound, en core (än'kör')	zh for z, s, az'ure, meas'ure
ñ indicates ng sound before the sound of k or g, banjk, an'gry	' as in par don (pär'd'n), ba sin (bä's'n), a ble (ä bl')





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